The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, he has made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, supported by

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Aujelo Luisa,
Mdlle. Orvli	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Pallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
and	Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassler (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Ciampi, Prime Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.

The Operas will be produced with an unusual Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vizzani.

Leader—Mr. LAVY.

To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Maria," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Glueks, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Three Nights of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.

Fourth Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.

Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 9, Will be performed the celebrated Nautical Drama (in three acts), entitled

BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

Ben Bowling - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Dionysius Diabolcon - - - Mr. S. Artaud.

After which, A GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.

To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS; OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.

Mirza - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Selim - - - Miss A. Parker.
Zuleika - - - Miss Annie Parker.

After Which a Ballet Divertissement, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the

POLISH CONSCRIPTION.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Simmons - - - Mr. S. Artaud.
Dick - - - Miss Annie Parker.

Doors open at half-past Six o'clock. Second Price at Nine o'clock. Upper Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 5s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS, SOLE LESSEE—Mr. T. KIRBY.

Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.

ON THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, August 9th, and during the Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by

The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, unprecedented success of the astounding Gymnastic feats of the celebrated WOOD ENDERS,

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FAMILY.

Mr. JAMES MACABE,

In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Minstrel, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment, "Bagone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, "Bagone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, "Bagone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, from Kenterbury, and Mr. Jamieson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing-room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 14a, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

MADAME ERNESTINA

Reads at the ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY, TOMORROW (Friday), at 3-30 p.m., under the distinguished patronage of Sir George Hodson, Bart. Tickets, 2s. 6d.; to be had at the Royal Marine Hotel, and at Quin's Hotel.

CURRAGH CAMP RACES,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860.

To Commence at One o'clock p.m.

STEWARDS:

Capt Beresford, A D C, Staff
Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery
Capt Browne, Royal Scots' Greys
Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons
Lieut Davis, 4th Light Dragoons
Capt Hamilton, 5th Lt Dragoons
Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars
Captain Fyatt, Royal Engineers
Captain Daly, Military Train

Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards
Major Douglas, 2nd Batt 14th Reg
Lieut Willis, 1st Batt 18th Reg
Capt Davis, 2nd Batt 16th Reg
Capt Adams, 2nd Batt 20th Reg
Major Charles, 26th Regiment
Capt Travers, 4th Batt 60th Rifles
Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment.

FIRST RACE.

The Inkermann Stakes of £3 each, £1 entrance, with about £90 added for Horses of Infantry Officers. Weight for age—3 years, 9st 4lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 9lb; allowing the Horses 7lb extra. Any Horse the winner of a value £100 to carry 10lb extra; £50, 7lb extra. One mile and a half. Post Course.

SECOND RACE.

The Balaklava Stakes of £3 each, £1 entrance, with about £90 added for passed Cavalry Officers (Staff and Regimental), 12 stone each. Borough-bred Horses 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, on the Post Course.

THIRD RACE.

The Curragh Camp Stakes of £3 each (half forfeit if declared before 8 o'c. on the morning of the race), £2 entrance, with about £30 added. About two miles on the Post Course. Four Horses start, the second to save his stakes. 3 years old, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; aged, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thorough-bred Horses 7 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Horses bred in Ireland 7lb extra. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £90, allowed 5lb; for £80, 10lb; for £70, allowed 15lb. The winner to be sold for £60, allowed 20lb; for £50, 25lb; for £40, 30lb; for £30, 35lb; for £20, 40lb. The winner to be sold immediately after the Race, and any surplus over the selling price to go to the Fund. Any Horse the winner of a race value £100 to carry 10lb extra; £50, 7lb extra.

FOURTH RACE.

The "Open Stakes," a selling Race, for all Horses, £3 each, with about £25 added by the Officers quartered at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge. Weight for Horses—3 years, 7st 2lb; 4 years, 8st 2lb; 5 years, 8st 9lb; 6 years and aged, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £80 allowed 4lb; if for £60, 9lb; for £40, 14lb; £25, 21lb. Mile and-a-quarter, Post Course. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus over to be sold by auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus over the selling price to go to Fund.

FIFTH RACE.

A Hurdle Race of £2 each, with £20 added. £1 entrance. 3 years, 9st 2lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lb extra. Two miles and a-half, over five Sights of Hurdles. Penalties on winners as in the Curragh Camp Hurdle Race.

SIXTH RACE.

The Scurry Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with £ added. Weight for age—3 years, 9st 2lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lb extra. The winner to be sold by auction for £40 immediately after the race. Any surplus over selling price to go to Fund. Three quarters of a mile. The last Race to pay the 2nd Horse's stake.

SEVENTH RACE.

The Beaten Plate of £1 10s entrance, with £ added, for Beaten Horses. Anglesea Post. To be handicapped by the Stewards, on whom they may appoint.

EIGHTH RACE.

An Open Pony Race, £1 each, 10s entrance, with £ added. Both Weights for Ponies under 14 hands. Three quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. The last Pony of the 2nd Pony's stakes.

RULES.

1 All Horses (except those entering for the "Open" Stakes and Pony Race) to be *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of, and ridden by Officers belonging to the Staff and Regiments serving at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge, and to have been in their possession for one month previous to the day of the race.

2 Races and Gallops allow 5 lbs.

3 All Horses to be named for all the Races (except the Beaten Plate and Pony Race) to Major Douglas, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Curragh Camp, by Friday, August 10th, by noon. The entry to be in writing, and to state the name of the owner, age, colour, and weight to be carried, and colour of the rider. Any gentleman riding his own horse to be deemed £1. The stakes and entrance money to be sent to be deemed £1. The stakes and entrance money to be sent with the nomination, or the entry will not be received.

4 The entrance money in each race to go to the Fund. The riders to pay 5s to the weigher for each time they ride, and the winner of each race £1 to the judge.

5 All horses to be ridden in front of the stand before starting for each race.

6 Three Horses, the property of different owners, to start for each Race (except the Hurdle Race and "Open" Stakes, in which four may start); or the money added will be withheld.

7 The Stewards to have the power of postponing the races to any other day; of settling all disputes, &c., &c.

Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

CURRAGH CAMP GAMES AND FOOT RACES.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

To Commence at One o'clock.

STEWARDS:

Captain Beresford, A D C, Staff
Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery
Capt Browne, Royal Scots' Greys
Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons
Lieut Davis, 4th Light Dragoons
Lieut Hamilton, 5th Lt Dragoons
Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars
Captain Fyatt, Royal Engineers
Captain Daly, Military Train

Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards
Major Douglas, 2nd Batt 14th Reg
Lieut Willis, 1st Batt 18th Reg
Capt Davis, 2nd Batt 16th Reg
Capt Adams, 2nd Batt 20th Reg
Major Charles, 26th Regiment
Capt Travers, 4th Batt 60th Rifles
Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment.

1 Long Jump with Run; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

2 High Leap; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

3 Hop, Step, and Jump; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.

4 Putting the Stone; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

5 Throwing the Hammer; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

1 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

2 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Privates—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

3 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to Drummers, Trumpeters, Buglers, and Boys, all being under 15 years of age—1st prize 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.

1 Flat Race, for Schoolmasters, 250 yards—1st prize, a Gold Pencil Case; 2nd prize, a Silver Pencil Case.

2 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

3 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Privates—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

4 Flat Race, 100 yards; for Officers—Prize, Gold Pin.

5 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.

6 Sack Race, 100 yards; open to all—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2; 7 Flat Race, one mile; open to all—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

8 Flat Race, for all Officers, half-mile—Prize, a Silver Cup.

9 Wheelbarrow Race, blindfolded; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.

10 Hurdle Race, 250 yards, over five Sights of hurdles, 3ft 6in high; open to all—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

11 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to all Cavalry soldiers—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

12 Champion Race; open to winners of prizes only; 300 yards—1st Prize, a Silver Watch.

13 Mile at the Ring, for Officers, regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Gold Ring.

14 Picking up a Pocket Handkerchief, at full gallop, for Officers; regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Goldmounted Whip.

15 Leaping through a Horse Collar; open to all—Prize, 10s.

16 Throwing a Sword at a Mark—Prize, a Leg of Mutton.

17 Throwing a Sword at a Mark—Prize, a Leg of Mutton.

No winner of two prizes can start for a third, except the Champion Cup.

All disputes to be decided by the Judges.

The names of all competitors must be given to Captain Beresford, A.D.C., by noon, Friday, August 10.

COLOURS OF CORPS.

Royal Artillery,	Black and Yellow.
Royal Greys,	Purple and Orange.
3rd Light Dragoons,	Black and Blue.
5th Light Dragoons,	Black and Green.
15th Hussars,	Red, White, and Green.
Royal Engineers,	Red.
Military Train,	Black.
Grenadier Guards,	Red and Blue.
2nd Battalion 14th Regiment,	Black and Blue.
1st Battalion 18th Regiment,	Red and Black.
2nd Battalion 16th Regiment,	Yellow.
2nd Battalion 20th Regiment,	Chocolate.
26th Regiment,	Mauve.
4th Battalion 60th Rifles,	Red and Black.
96th Regiment,	Red and Yellow.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Member of the Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours in Mornings—Till 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Dr. Palmer's Method of Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE ROYAL EXCHAN GE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the representation of this Ward, which has been rendered vacant by the retirement of your late much respected representative, Mr. Cold. Richard Nowlan, Esq., from the Corporation. I pledge myself that, if elected, I shall use every exertion to promote the interests of a Ward with which I have been for so many years connected. Should the honour to remain your obedient servant,

HORATIO T. JUDE.

12 and 13, Grafton-street, Dublin, 8th Aug., 1860.

THE GREAT ANNUAL HORSE FAIR OF WICKLOW will be held on the 12th AUGUST, 1860. Cattle Fair same day.

(By order of the Committee.)

ROBERT RALFIN, Sec.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHŒNIX PARK.

This Second Annual Promenade, will be held on Monday, 13th August, 1860, at two o'clock.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, has kindly signified his intention of being present at Four o'clock.

Admission, One shilling; Children, Sixpence.

(By order)

R. J. MONTGOMERY, Assistant Secretary.

7th August, 1860.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Walker, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

For Mr. Thomas Martin :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin	10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq	5	0	0
Henry Cruise, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Gilun	1	0	0
Hon John Massy	1	0	0
Mr Joseph Brennan	1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1	0	0
Mrs Murray	1	0	0
Mr Walsh	1	0	0
Mr Burke	1	0	0
Mr Wade	0	10	0
H J Parsons, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Trench,			
Miss E and Miss H Trench	0	15	0
Mrs Duffy	0	10	0
Mrs Kirwan	0	10	0
A Gentleman from Belmont-terrace	0	16	10
Richard Nowlan, Lib-ton-Rod	0	5	0
Mr J Dumb, Lower Baggot-street	1	10	0
Mr Kinsella	0	5	0
From some gentlemen of the General Valuation Office of Ireland, per Mr Hogan,	3	11	0
Mr Burke, Shelbourne Hotel	1	10	0
Mrs Emery, Monkstown	0	2	6
A Lady			
Richard Manders, Esq, Bray	1	0	0
Mr Johnston, Haddington-road	0	10	0
L A Bryan, Esq, Jun,	0	10	0
William Carville, Custom-house Docks	2	0	0
Doctor Simpson	0	10	0
Mrs Dalton, Dundrum	0	1	0
Mr O'Neill	0	0	6
A Widow	0	5	0
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart	1	0	0
John H Richards, Esq	0	10	0

Per Mr. T. H. Carroll :—

Messrs John Martin and Son	5	0	0
Thomas H Carroll	0	10	0
James Rawson Carroll	0	10	0
Mr Dunn, Merrion-row	0	10	0
W F Patterson, Sandford-place	0	5	0
Mr Charles Hedgving	0	5	0
William Magee	0	5	0
Mr Hanlon			
For sufferers from accident, per post	1	0	0
Thos Franks, Esq, 21, Lr. Fitzwilliam-st.	1	0	0

Per Mr. Anthony Wilson :—

F D (Postage Stamps)	0	1	0
Mr Wright	5	0	0
Rev H S Poole	0	5	0
John Hopkins	0	10	0
Colonel Westropp	0	10	0
"A Poor Person," by post	1	0	0
Mr Barber	0	2	6
C S, a Thank Offering			
Michael Roberts, Esq, F T C D,	1	0	0
Richard Caldbeck, Esq	0	10	0
Mrs John Knox			
W J Morton	1	0	0
A S (Ennis post-mark)	0	5	0
D, Lower Baggot-street	1	0	0
J F			
A Pedestrian (Dublin post-mark)	1	0	0
C A T			
Maurice Colles, Esq, M D, Lr Baggot-st	1	0	0
H B			

Per Mr Thomas Waters :—

Mr C Carlton, Esq	0	10	0
Doctor Daniell	1	0	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr L Farrell	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	0	3	6
Henry Tobin, Esq	0	5	0
Miss Keegan	0	5	0
M J Brady, Esq	0	10	0
Lady Franks	0	10	0
David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0
A Lady	1	0	0
S M, Fitzwilliam-square	0	5	0
Miss Tennison	0	2	6
Miss Thompson	0	5	0
H P	0	2	6
Miss Sugrue	0	1	0
F T			
James Tyrrell, Merrion-square	0	10	0
Mrs Allen	0	2	6
Mrs Pugh	0	2	6
Mrs Pereira	0	2	6
A Lojander, Donnybrook	0	2	6
Henry Roe, Esq	0	10	0
Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D	1	0	0
M M	0	2	6
Philip Farley, Esq	0	10	0
A Lady	0	10	0
Pierce Casey, Esq, Merrion-row	0	10	0
Mr Bergin, 12, Pembroke-place, per S Rogers, Esq	0	10	0
The Misses M A, S, Newgrove-terrace, per do	0	10	0
Received Postage Stamps	0	2	0
M M	0	2	6
Joseph T Pott, Esq	0	10	0
The Misses Wilson	0	2	0
James White, Esq	0	5	0
A	0	2	6
A Young Lady in Baggot-street	0	5	0
A Lady	0	2	6
Mrs Scales, Baggot-st	0	5	0
J O	0	5	0

Per Mr P M'Keon :—

P M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street	0	10	0
Thomas Byrne	0	2	0
William C-awly	0	2	6
A Freeman	0	2	6
Mr Flannery	0	2	6

You are invited to come.

PUBLIC BATHS.

9, USHER'S ISLAND.

These Baths, 26 in number, are open to the public from eight o'clock in morning until Nine o'clock at night, and on Saturday until Eleven. Each Closet is separate and distinct. The First-class is furnished in a superior manner. The other Classes are also well fitted up; and particular attention is paid to cleanliness, the Baths being well washed after each Bather.

CHARGES.

FIRST-CLASS.		SECOND-CLASS.	
Warm Douche	10d	Cold Douche	6d
Warm Bath	8d	Cold Bath	4d
Warm Shower	8d	Cold Shower	4d
		THIRD-CLASS	
Warm	6d	Warm	3d
Warm Shower	6d	Warm Shower	3d
Cold	3d	Cold	1d
Cold Shower	3d	Cold Shower	1d

The Baths are not open on Sunday.

N.B.—No fee is allowed to be given to the Bath Attendant.

(By order of Committee).

THOMAS WANCE, Honorary Secretary.

Committee Room, 9, Usher's Island.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

For Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour, are held in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on every THURSDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock.

The Rev. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archbishop of Kildare, and Minister of Trinity Church, will Preach on THIS EVENING.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Friends, and People! come to the Discussion in the Concert Room, SKINNER'S ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"The Assumption." Chairman—Mr. G. M'GUIGAN.

Is The Glories of Mary," by St. Alphonsus De Liguori. There we are told that "the Assumption of Mary into heaven is more glorious than the Ascension of Jesus Christ!" (p. 326) and that, when she went to "take possession of the Kingdom of heaven, the angels who accompanied her cried out to those within, "Lift up your gates, O ye princes, and be ye lifted up, O eternal gates: and the Queen of Glory shall enter in."—p. 337.

These words are to be found in the 23rd Psalm, Douay Version, and are applicable to the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ; but how and are applicable to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin? "And the King of Glory" (*i.e.*, our Lord Jesus Christ) into "the Queen of Glory," (*i.e.*, our Lord Jesus Christ) into "the Queen of Glory," to make them suit the Virgin Mary and her Assumption into heaven! Has not this saint of the Church of Rome (Liguori) thereby incurred the anathema denounced at the close of the Sacred Volume?—Apoc. xxii. 18, 19. Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, on THURSDAY Evening, Aug. 9, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners.

I need no human ear
In which to pour my prayer;
My Great High Priest is ever near,
On Him I cast my care—
To Him, Him only I confess,
Who can assoil a soul and bless.

I need no prayers to saints,
Beads, relics, martyrs' shrines—
Hardships, which the spirit faints,
Yet still sore burdened pines.
Christ's service yields my soul delight,
Easy His yoke, His burden light.

I need no human priest,
To tell the last awful strife;
Christ is my refuge—Christ my hope,
My way, my truth, my life;
On Him alone I rely,
He that believeth ne'er shall die.

Education.

A LADY, or Two Sisters, can be received in a superior Ladies' School, or Parlour Boarders. Ladies seeking an Evangelical Ministry and a healthy locality, will find this a desirable home.—Address, "R. S.," Mr. Nicholson, 7, Grafton-street.

8th August, 1860.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

A Respected Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Education with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best Masters in each department, whether for the University, or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, not a resident in Dublin, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Alpha," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1680.

Head Master—Rev. Dr. GOALSTY.

Second Master—Rev. C. CHARTRES.

Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of this School.

Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.

Though not a Boarding Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advance School.

There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and no other receipts the charges of the School will be found moderate.

Business of the School will be resumed on the 1st of August, after the Midsummer Holidays.

For Prospectuses, with every information, apply to Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS:

REV. CHARLES WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

REV. DUNCAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scholastic and English education are taught.

Scholars are prepared for matriculation of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Mathematical departments.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.

Prospectuses can be had on application.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August, 1860.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL

On FRIDAY, 27th JULY, the Prizes were awarded as follows:—

The Examination was conducted by the Hon. A. JOCELYN, in the chair.

Lord Roden's Medal	W. M'Math.
Order of Merit Prize	T. Yorde.
Scripture History and Evidences	J. Edmundson.
Classics	A. Shrapnel.
French	C. Rolston.
English History, and Political Science	A. Shrapnel.
Drawing	E. Shrapnel.
Mathematics	A. Shrapnel.
Shorthand	W. Dixon.
Commercial Prizes	R. Harden.
Extra Prizes	A. M'Math.
	H. Tipping.
	M. Patterson.

The School will be Re-opened on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. A statement of Terms, &c., may be had on application.

Old Dundalkians are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW—GLEN OF THE DOWNS.

TO BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED,

THE DOWNS LODGE, with Greenhouse and stabling, situate within ten minutes walk of Bray, and commanding some of the finest views in the county, formerly occupied by the late Arthur Hume, Esq.

Coach-house, Stabling, &c., and Gardener if required.

For Terms, &c., apply to Mr. M'CURTY, House and Land Agent, No. 29, South Great George's-street, Dublin; at "The Cottage," Dromnia West, Glen Bray; P. R. FITMAN, Land and Land Agent, No. 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin; at "The Cottage," Dromnia West, Glen of the Downs; or at the Premises, which will be shown to respectable parties by Jeremiah King, the Steward.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES IN ONE OF THE BEST SITUATIONS IN DUBLIN.

TO BE LET, that Splendid new House, 61, GRAFTON-STREET, suitable for any business that requires much space, comprising Large and Handsome Shop, Counting-house, and Warerooms, one of which is about 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, and could be greatly extended. The House is entirely new, with Plate Glass in Shop Windows and Warerooms, and is one of the first situations in the city for business.—Apply to

Mr. LEMON, 49, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built, finished in a very superior manner, containing Drawing-room, four bedrooms, two servants' attics, watercloset, and very convenient offices; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.

Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.

For terms and orders to view apply to

ALEXANDER DOWNS,

AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

HOUSE AND LAND.

To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 85 years. Mrs. Tiernay, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HASTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

Lodgings.

WANTED, a Furnished Bedroom, with attendance, for a single Gentleman, near the North Wall, on or about the 15th inst.—Address, by letter, stating terms, "G. C. B.," 19, Wexford-street.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Lands of COLDRINA, near DUCAN, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1860, at the hour of One o'Clock,

40 Cocks of Prime Upland Old Meadow Hay,

Saved without rain.

Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. auction fees.

JOSEPH J. ROANTREE, Leixlip, and 22, Smithfield.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1860, at the General Auction Establishment, No. 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, the Dwelling House and Premises, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, the Dwelling House and Premises, No. 86, MOLESWORTH-STREET, in the City of Dublin, held for an unexpired term of sixty years from March last, at the reduced rent of £50 per annum. It contains two parlours, two drawingrooms, kitchen, bedroom, and servants' room and cellarage. ALSO, the HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 87, MOLESWORTH-STREET, adjoining, held for an unexpired term of sixty-two years from September last, at the yearly rent of one penny.

The above premises are situate in the most eligible and central district of Dublin, and are well suit ed for Private Lodgings, of a superior class, or for any respectable business.

Rate of Taxes £3 6s.

For particulars as to title, apply to GEORGE D. FOTTERELL, Solicitor, 46, Fleet-street; or to

CHAS. BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

SCOTCH BLACK-FACED WETHERS.

A large number of these superior Wethers, two and three years old, can be had on GARLY and SON'S Stand, Smithfield, on this day (THURSDAY), the 9th AUGUST, 1860, in lots to suit purchasers. The mutton of this class is known to be the next to venison.

FOR SALE, a ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 32, DAWSON-STREET.

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.

A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; three close carriage. A Victoria Phaeton, with tops over the seats. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton, with tops. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.

A first-class Mail Phaeton, with liveries to match.

A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.

An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.

A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(INSTITUTED 1803.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Insurances may be effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

Common, 1s 6d per cent. Hazardous, 2s 6d. Doubly hazardous, 4s 6d. Four, Oil, Flax, and Woollen Mills Insured at the lowest current premium.

Farming Stock, Public Hospitals, and Poorhouses Insured free of duty.

The Company's policies cover loss by fire occasioned by explosion of Gas.

Losses settled with promptitude, and liberality.

Existing policies in other offices can be transferred to the IMPERIAL free of expense.

JOSEPH MANLEY, JUN., AGENT,

46, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO MESSRS. FORD, PIM AND SON, BELFAST:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £95 5s. 4d., being the full amount of my claim against the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, for whom you are agents, for the loss I sustained at my premises in Victoria-street, on the 6th May last, and I have to request that you will express to the directors of my sincere thanks for the very prompt and honourable settlement of my claim, which they paid, although they were not bound to do so, as the premium on the policy, which became due at Midsummer, 1859, was not paid until after the fire occurred, and I would feel part of the Company, in not giving the usual testimonial which I obtained by your agency, from the Directors for me to publish. I am, therefore, your obedient servant,

WM. MULLAN.

Belfast, 23rd June, 1860.

Belfast, 25th of 6th Mo., 1860.

WM. MULLAN, VICTORIA-STREET, BELFAST.

We have thy favour of the 23rd inst., acknowledging to have been paid by the Imperial Fire Insurance Company the full amount of their portion of the loss by fire in Victoria-street, on the 6th inst., notwithstanding thy policy with them had, through thy neglect, not been renewed in 1859, and requesting permission of the Directors to publish thy letter.

The facts stated by thee being correct, we do not hesitate to say that we believe the Directors would not object to the course thou proposeth.

And we remain respectfully,

Jno. Pim, and Son, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established A.D. 1809.

Subscribed Capital—

One Million Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand Pounds.

Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rates, upon every description of property. Security unquestionable.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

Prospectuses, Forms, and full particulars, on application to

PAUL ARKIN, Agent,

19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

SCO

J. B. JOHNSTONE,
MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
50, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND AT
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
Respectfully informs his patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his son, from whom the most careful attention to their commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return his very earnest thanks for the favours bestowed on him since his commencement in the country with which he has been associated for the last thirty years.
Books, measures, and patterns, having been carefully retained at 50, Dawson-street, orders by letter or otherwise can be executed in London or Dublin, and all accounts due to the House are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address—
50, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
OR
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
August 3, 1860.

MRS. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
Makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Mantles, Children's Dresses, Jackets Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dress, Dresses for India.
Making Dress, ... 4s 0d
Making fully trimmed do., ... 5s 0d
Making Court Dress, ... 6s 0d
Making out door Mantle, ... 3s 6d
Making quilted do., ... 5s 0d
Making Pardessus, ... 3s 6d
Making Bonnet, ... 3s 6d
Making Cap, ... 1s 6d
Making Coiffure, ... 3s 6d
Making Fichu, ... 3s 6d
Making Berthe, ... 2s 6d
No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
51, DAWSON-STREET,
(late Managing Partner of the Firm of
J. B. Johnstone & Co.)
Begs respectfully to acquaint those Noblemen and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised him while conducting the late firm, that he will now carry on business solely on his own behalf at the above address (51, Dawson-street); and all their measures and patterns being secured to him by the Deed of Dissolution, is prepared to execute any orders they may kindly entrust to him with the most prompt attention.
R. Sexton, as Resident Partner, having originally opened and altogether managed the business of the late firm, carried on under the name of "J. B. Johnstone & Co." (Mr. Johnstone residing altogether in London), trusts for a continuance of the patronage so kindly bestowed upon him hitherto, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, which the result of a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business will enable him to do with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
R. HUNT & CO.
Beg to announce that they have added another
WAREROOM
to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS
free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price,
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and
Best) and Finish.
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Ornaments made to Order. Ornaments made in Gold, and jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

RATHMINES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
23, LEINSTER-ROAD.
Under the superintendence of
Mrs and Miss HARDING,
assisted by efficient Governesses and the following eminent Masters:—
The Rev. Dr. Tyrrell ..... Mr. Foster.
French, Italian, and German ..... Mons Thovard.
Pianoforte ..... Mr Logier.
Singing ..... Mr O'Rorke.
Drawing and Painting ..... Mr Valentine Corr,
Dancing and Kalisthenics ..... Mr Henry Garbois
Business was resumed on the 1st of August.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. J. TYTHE BOUNSALLS'
Morning Classes for the Daughters of Gentlemen will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST the 13th. Visiters to Kingstown are permitted to join the classes for short periods.
References are required, and are kindly permitted to the parents of former pupils in England, and to the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application at 3, Bombay-terrace, Kingstown.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the above Navy, Police Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by Professional, W. STELTON, B.A., Dublin, and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.
WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—
Mr G C Bayley ..... daughter. 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser ..... 9th "
Mr H M Hime ..... 13th "
Mr R G Scott ..... 17th "
Mr F B Knox ..... 26th "
Mr C F B Mayne ..... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey ..... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne ..... 41st "
At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway.
Mr J L Morgan.
Mr R A Livesay.
Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place; First among the candidates from Ireland; and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.
The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J. C. Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lestock F Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke	.. ..	Marks 5,334
Mr Yeo	.. ..	3,805
Mr Meredyth	.. ..	3,640
Mr Barton	.. ..	3,140
Mr G Knox	.. ..	2,715
Mr I. Norman	.. ..	2,290
Mr J Mansfield	.. ..	
Mr F Hutchins	.. ..	
Mr T Palmer	.. ..	
Mr O'Neppet	.. ..	
Mr T Walker	.. ..	

Mr. DE BURGH'S references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Mayor of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swords.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.
July 26th, 1860.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION,
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
WILLIAM HEADLE, M.A., T.C.D., First Scholar, 1851.
WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate on THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Cary.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were elected to the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards.
Mr John Hamilton.
T.C.D., MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honour in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T.C.D., MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Calechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T.C.D., HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Jumper—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T.C.D., TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honour in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honour in Logics.
T.C.D., SCHOLARSHIP, 1859.
Mr John Crone—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green
July 31st, 1860.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Case, and Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, ROOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Beau and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

TO CLERGYMEN.—To be Sold very cheap, a Handsome Black Silk Gown, Black Tabinet Stole (three-fold), and a surplice, all very little worn.—Address "M.A.," Lucas Tracts Office.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, &c.
MARQUETERIE, &c., Direct From the Warerooms over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Warerooms,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The quotations of the English Funds, to-day, stood at yesterday's rates; but in this market there was a gloomy feeling, caused partially by the unpropitious state of the weather, which appears likely to be very injurious to the now ripening crops. Consols gave way one-eighth, and New Threes steadily declined three-eighths below yesterday's highest price.

In Joint-Stock Banks, the only securities negociated were Nationals, which were first quoted minus the recent dividend and bonus (amounting collectively to 35s. per share), the price marked being a decline of one-half. Bank Stock, Hibernians, and Royals were in demand, and Provincials were on sale.

There were not any quotations in Steam, but the most notable feature was a continued weakness in Atlantics, which were offering at a reduction on yesterday's lowest rate; British and Irish, Dublin and Glasgow, and Dundalk Steam were in request at last prices; there were not any nominal quotations in the City of Dublin group of Shares.

In Mines, the transactions were in Caryaforta, which again improved; in Connorrees, which appeared very unsteady at declining prices; and in Mining Company of Ireland, which made a further advance of one-quarter, there being offers to sell at the new rate; General Mines were in request at £4; and in Wicklow Copper Mines, the nominal prices were £65 to £65½.

Alliance Gas recovered one-quarter per share, and Patriotics were on sale at the previous rate.

In the Railway Market the business transacted was not considerable, but great buoyancy was manifested throughout. Belfast and Northern Counties realised an advance of one-half, at which price a few more shares were to be had. In the Dublin and Drogheda Third Shares the smart advance of ¼ per share was marked. Great Southern Stock realised yesterday's price, at which it appeared steady. In Midland Great Western £25 shares a further improvement of one-quarter was established. Cork and Passage were offered at previous price, with buyers at a reduction of one-quarter.

For Dublin and Belfast Junctions £44¼ was offered, sellers holding out for a further advance. Dublin and Drogheda £75 shares, and Dublin and Kingstown Stock were inquired for. There were offers to sell Irish South Easterns.

In Preference the business was restricted to Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (class B), which realised last price, and Great Southern Stock, which was again quoted at par. Cork and Bandons of both denominations remained as previously reported, there being buyers of the 6 per cents., and sellers of the 5½ per cents. at last prices. Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents. were inquired for, at previous prices. Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. were in request, and the nominal quotations in the 6 per cents. were £10½ to £10¾.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	93
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½ ⅛
BANKS.	
National Bank	63½
MINES.	
Caryafort (Limited)	9s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland	4 4¼
Connorree (Limited)	2 15s 9d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9¼
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	45½
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Do. Thirds	26
Great Southern and Western	115
Midland Great Western	25½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 6 per cent. perpetual	100
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and no stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th August. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	8
3 per Cent. Consols	93½	93½	93	93½	93½	93½
Ditto for Account		93½		93½		
3 per cent. Reduced			92½	93½		
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92½	90	92½	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92½	92½		93	92½	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 8.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	92½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	92½ 3
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	92⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	92⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	92⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 31½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110; London and North Western, 103½; Midland Stock, 128½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½; Bank Stock, 220; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 7½; Great Western, 72½; Mexican, 21; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 100; Great Northern 118½; Great Northern, A, 119½; South Eastern, 89; Account, ——; Brighton and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 73 72. Consols have been steady all morning at 93⅛. Shares opened firm, but have all declined, and are weak in tone at ⅛ per cent. below opening rates. Leeds the firmest market, 109½ 10. Traffic very favourable. French dull. Canadians firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds to-day have been steady at yesterday's prices, and although the market is without actual recovery its tone has been better from the settlement of the political contest of last evening.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Funds opened with more firmness in consequence of the majority obtained by Ministers last night. In the afternoon the tendency was rather favourable, and consols closed at an advance of ⅛ per cent. The immediate supply of stock appears to be rather limited, owing partly to the recent withdrawals of stock by money lenders to employ a portion of their reserves in short loans. The other departments of the Stock Exchange, although inactive, were firm. British Railway Stocks were better. The principal demand was for Lancashire and Yorkshire. The demand for money to-day was more active than yesterday, and comparatively little business was done below the Bank minimum. At the Bank the applications were to a fair extent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Little business is going forward to-day in the Funds, apart from preparations for to-morrow's settlement. Business generally prevails, owing to the wet weather, and the improvement in one-eighth per cent. which took place in Consols yesterday was lost. In the Share markets prices are fairly supported. Canadian Railway Stocks continued in request. There is also a sustained demand for South Eastern Railway Stocks. The Victoria and Pimlico Railway Company held their fourth half-yearly meeting to-day, and the report was adopted.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Bourse has been quiet. Rentes have been quoted 68.35, but close at 68.15, or 10 centimes lower than Tuesday.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

CORN AVERAGES.

Wheat, 73,459 quarters, at 58s 7d; barley, 641, at 33s; oats, 2,661, at 26s 6d; rye, 16, at 40s 6d; beans, 1,113, at 46s 9d; peas, 346, at 41s 3d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 8.—(Horne's Report.) Supply liberal of foreign grain and English wheat to-day; English wheat is 10 to 20s dearer, and foreign in retail demand at almost Monday's prices; barley and oats a slow sale at Friday's prices; Norfolk flour, dull sale at 40s. —(Usborne's Report.)—English wheat short supply, and held for more money. Foreign wheat—Factors demand 1s to 2s advance on, floating cargoes in small compass, and all well bid for. Maize held for a further advance. Barley and oats more difficult to buy.

WOOL SALES, AUGUST 8.—A full average number of buyers were in attendance at these sales this afternoon, and the whole of the wool offered by Messrs. Cocamb and Sons changed hands at fully previous quotations for fine qualities. The biddings have been decidedly active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 8.—Market firm. Sales probably about 10,000 bales or more. No imports; previously 17,764.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUG. 8.—Sales 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation, and for export in many cases, and ¼ above Friday for common American.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 8.—No 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 52s 4½d to 52s 6; No. 3, 51s to 51s 6d. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 8.—Firsts, 105s, seconds, 101s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s. 18,50 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 8.—Oats, old, 15s 9 d; do. new, 13s 0d; white wheat, 32s.

COLONIAL MARKETS.

TEA—Our market continues flat; but compared with last week, no quotable change has taken place in prices. Common sound congou may be quoted at 1s 4d per lb. The exports from China to date were 78,718,100 lbs, against 56,980,000 lbs to the same period in 1859.

Sugar—Privately, as well as at public sales, a moderate business has been passing in raw sugar to-day, at last week's prices. West India, 34s to 44s 6d; and Mauritius, 32s 6d to 44s per cwt. Two floating cargoes of Havana have found buyers at 28s 9d to 30s per cwt. Refined goods are in but moderate request. Common lumps realise 51s to 51s 6d, lumps and pieces are a slow inquiry.

Molasses—The demand is restricted to small parcels at last week's quotations.

Coffee—Plantation kinds have moved off steadily at very full prices, but other kinds were inactive on former terms. Low mid to good mid plantation has sold 70s 6d to 76s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa—Most descriptions are a dull inquiry at the late declines in value. Good rich Trinidad is worth 71s per cwt. Rice—We have to report rather more inquiry for this article. Bengal has changed hands at 11s 8d to 14s 6d, and Arracan at 10s per cwt. The stock is 45,000 tons against 53,000 tons at the same period in 1859.

Provisions—The best qualities of butter continue in steady request at full prices; but other kinds are a slow sale. The best bacon has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Saltpetre—Rather an extensive business is doing in this article at very full prices—viz., from 40s to 44s 6d cash. The stock is 4,600 tons against 4,400 tons last year.

Cotton—There is very little little business doing in our market. Compared with last week, however, no quotable change has taken place in prices.

Wool—The public sales continue to be well attended by buyers. Although only a moderate quantity of wool has, as yet, been taken for the Continent, the biddings are very firm, at extreme rates.

Hemp and Flax—Most descriptions of hemp move off steadily, at very full prices. Flax, however, moves off slowly, at late rates.

Metals—Scotch pig iron moves off slowly, at 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels are steady in price. Spelter, on the spot, is worth £20 10s per ton. Most other metals support previous rates.

Spirits—A moderate business is doing in rum, on former terms. In brandy very little is passing, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. No change has taken place in the value of grain spirit.

Oils—Linseed oil is steady, at 28s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, at 42s to 45s. Other oils support previous rates. Spirits of turpentine are dull, 32s per cwt. for American. Rough is nominal in price.

Tallow—The market is very quiet, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 52s 6d, and for the last three months 52s per cwt. Advices from St. Petersburg state that large shipments are in progress. The stock is 3,398 casks, against 22,659 ditto in 1859, and 14,222 ditto in 1868. Rough fat, 2s 9½d per 8lbs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, AUG. 9.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER RAGGET-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night, "Black Ben, the Boatswain," "Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Polish Conscription," "The Spitalfields Weaver."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [8]	One p.m., Aug. 8.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 9.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 10.
India (Bombay) [D] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 10.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 12.
America (New York) [8] ..	Or 8 p.m., Aug. 14.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 15.
West Indies and Pacific [8], Spain and Portugal [8] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 16.
America (Portland) [D] ..	One p.m., Aug. 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
America (New York) [Q] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 17.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [8] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [8] ..	One p.m., Aug. 19.
Constantinople ..	One p.m., Aug. 21.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
Spain and Portugal [8], India (Bombay) [8] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius, via Marseilles ..	One p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [8] ..	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
Constantinople ..	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, was accounted to 58,628 copies, making an average of 9,771 copies daily.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us from the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."—*Thom's Almanack.*

Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 14s to 28s.
"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
84, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 14s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

STRANGE how old facts in history come bubbling up to the surface in these stirring times. The Crimean war brought out the legends of ancient Greek colonies, and shadowed forth, for a moment, the glories of the Byzantine Emperors. The watch-towers of Savoy, with œillet-holes turned to France, pointed out from what quarter the invader ever came, and now Savoy is again French. An outbreak takes place at Arpino, and we are at once reminded of the stern Caius Marius, "the axe" which decapitated an imbecile and selfish clique. The names of Syracuse, Messina, and Palermo recal the ruin of the greatest armament ever sent forth to conquer by queenly Athens; or the Messinians driven from their homes by a military despotism; or the "old haven" where lie, deep in the sand, the brazen prows of Roman galleys, buried in wrecks of Carthaginian hulls. A few years since Abdel Kader was the Tippoo Saib of the French, then their prisoner, and last of all their pensioner. Now he reappears at Damascus as the protector of Christians, and is "decorated" by that France which robbed him of his rule over the children of the Desert; and, last of all, once again the soldiers of France go forth to Syria, as erst they did under the standard of Godfrey de Boillon. In every ancient city the French may see some reminiscences of a fanaticism equal to that of the Moslems, and a warning that as certain lands bear trees which grow not in any other soil, so nature has set apart for peculiar races the parched sands and sultry air of the East.

The Emperor's address to his soldiers departing for Syria is like all the "bulletins" of the Bonaparte school—terse, vigorous, and epigrammatic. "France hails with joy this expedition, which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph." These words would come better from a ruler, not the hero of December the second. They are to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a past century. The Sultan never claimed this assistance and only assented to the expedition when it was inevitable. He will be "aided" pretty much as the owner of an incumbered estate is aided, by the appointment of receivers and the portioning out of his territory. The arrival of the French will be the spark to set the whole Mahometan Empire in a blaze. The six months' stipulated occupation may suffice to punish assassins, and reduce the Druses to obedience, but who can tell when the shock, first felt at Lebanon, will die away? From Damascus to Aleppo, from Aleppo to Trebizond, thence round the Euxine or across the Bosphorus, to the remotest corner of the Turkish dominions, the signal will be given that France is in arms on the side of the Christians against the Turks, and serve as an encouragement to revolt. Behind the Pruth, Russia pauses, grimly waiting for the opportunity. If France protect the Latin Christians, is not Russia the declared head of the Greek Christians? and has she not an equal right to assist them. The shock of Magenta is now rebounding in Sicily, Naples, and Rome. The march on Damascus ends in a battle under the walls of Constantinople.

The Emperor calls upon his troops "to show themselves worthy of those who once gloriously "carried into that country the banner of Christ." It is a novel "idea" that an Emperor should succeed to the part of Philip the Hermit, and organise a new crusade. If the French follow the footsteps of Godfrey de Boillon, they will soon see Jerusalem, and, perhaps, as none are truer prophets than those who are powerful enough to work out their prophecies, the prophetical pamphleteer may yet enthrone the Pope among the towers of Sion. That would be a fitting termination to a crusade, and especially convenient at the present crisis, when the Papacy is crumbling away in Rome. It may gain new strength and spiritualised vigour among the ruins of the Temple, or under the shadow of Mount Moriah. None but an infidel could doubt the fitness of the locality. There are monasteries, prelates, nunneries, and gardens round Jerusalem. Surely, that sacred city would make a better home for the head of a Church than Paris or Avignon. The Emperor hints at the Crusades, but he speaks not of the Christians. The Maronites are heretics of the deepest dye. They take their name from a schismatical monk of the seventh century. They deny, practically, the manhood of our Lord, and, what is counted at Rome a worse heresy, their Patriarch styles himself "Peter," intending to denote himself as the official descendant of the Apostle, while he of Rome is a usurper of the title. But the star of the Emperor is still in the ascendant, and finds for him a cause which none will gainsay. It is true that some thousands of human beings professing the Christian creed have been butchered by idolators and Mahometans. Could Christendom remain inactive until assassination ceased for want of victims? Does not humanity recoil from the perusal of horrors day by day narrated, and demand an intervention? Whatever eventually may be the result, or whoever may have been the prime mover of the troubles, it is enough that a nation of murderers is let loose, and there is none to stay them. Providence, no doubt, will rule all things for good, and use the ambition of men as an instrument for His designs.

A picturesque sentence closes the letter—"Wherever "the French flag is seen to pass, nations know that "a great cause precedes, and a great people follow "it." The idea is a grand one, if it were only true. But the French flag floats on the towers of Savoy and Nice without a great cause; and when the lilies of France appeared on the Tagus to support the most novel and the worst form of the slave trade, execration fell upon the cause, and few ventured to admire the people who followed.

THERE were 499 members in the House of Commons on Monday night. How many will be present this evening? Will the benches, both of Ministerial supporters and the Opposition, be thronged? It is only an Irish question which is to be brought forward—a trifle in the eyes of many, but to us all important. It is understood that the discussion on the Galway subsidy will take place to-night, and the hopes or fears of thousands be confirmed. No Irish member, we trust, will be absent from his post. The Scotch members have confederated with the monopolists of Liverpool and Southampton to prevent a single subsidy from being bestowed on Ireland. They will preach upon self-reliance and self-exertion, and talk about the impolicy of subsidies or State contracts in any form. These arguments might be listened to, if they had been used against the enormous subsidies granted to Southampton or Liverpool. The Scotch, foes as they are to all subsidies on politico-economy grounds, smiled graciously, and nodded assent to grants exceeding £850,000 to English companies, but are virtuously, as well as scientifically, indignant that £72,000 should be granted to aid the infancy of a national enterprise whose cradle is in Ireland.

A bright example has been set by Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. These towns had claims, and good claims, for the establishment of a packet station in their harbours. Yet, falsifying the well-known apophthegm of Swift, they have

[…]ge from the possibility of destruction the churches of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, and other of the most famous churches, and the towers and steeples of any of the churches in the city, being adopted,

An amendment, moved by Mr. HENLEY prohibiting the sale of church sites when burials had taken place, gave rise to some debate.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed it, alleging that church sites in the city had often been taken for commercial purposes.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 80 to 50.

Sir M. PETO proposed words permitting Dissenters to purchase a church as it stood, if it was decided that the Church of England should give it up.

Mr. BOUVERIE promised to take the proposition into consideration, and to propose a clause before the bill was reported.

Sir F. BARING objected that if the Dissenters obtained possession of the church there was no security that it would not afterwards be turned to objectionable purposes.

On this point a debate arose, in which Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. HUBBARD, and others supported the view of Sir F. Baring.

Mr. BOUVERIE having repeated his promise, the discussion, after continuing somewhat longer, was cut short by the hour.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 6 p.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Ebor Handicap—9 to 1 agst Defender (taken); 9 to 1 agst Pax (taken); 9 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 10 to 1 agst Underhand (taken); 100 to 7 agst Horace (taken); 15 to 1 agst First Lord (taken); 100 to 6 agst Moorben (taken); 100 to 6 agst Tunstall (taken); 100 to 6 agst Sultan (taken).

St. Leger—7 to 2 agst the field; 20 to 1 agst Stampede (taken); 20 to 1 agst Cape (offered).

Rather a busy day.

READING RACES.

Madeo Stakes—Sunberry, 1st; Eleanor, 2nd; Artist, 3rd. Four ran.

Borough Plate—Sweetbread, 1st; Queen May, 2nd; Confesser, 3rd. Thirteen ran.

Abbey Stakes—Fairwater, 1st; Lady Clifden, 2nd; Cronstadt, 3rd.

Berkshire Stakes—Plumper, 1st. Four ran.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As there has been some correspondence in your journal, with respect to replacing the ball on St. Patrick's spire, I would beg to draw attention to a far more important object in connection with the tower—viz., the reparation of the woodwork in the belfry, and the recasting of one of the bells, which was broken, I think, in 1845. The lower part of the tower is full of lumber and filth, the belfry is in many parts unsafe, the bell chamber is a refuge for all the pigeons in the neighbourhood, for want of a few yards of wire netting over the windows. As there is no floor under the spire the sound of the bells is greatly impaired; but, worst of all, the sixth bell in the beautiful peal of eight has been allowed to hang for years cracked and useless, although it might be recast and ringing for £40 at most. An offer of more than half the sum necessary to recast the bell was made to the Dean some time since, but so coldly received that it has not been repeated; but if a subscription for the purpose were set on foot, I am sure the sum requisite could easily be procured. I am, sir, &c., AN IRISH CHURCHMAN.

CAUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, August 8th, 1860.

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to caution the public, especially the proprietors of ladies' schools, against a young person in the garb of a lady, who called at ladies' school this week, ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring the terms. While left alone in the drawingroom for a moment, she abstracted some money out of a purse, and took a valuable book off the table.—By inserting this you will much oblige A SUFFERER.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Be good enough to advise the Great Southern railway officials to make trial of cushions on second-class carriages, as the Drogheda, Western, and Kingstown at present do, and at about 10 per cent. lower rates than Southern charges, for its bare hard boards.

I fancy this is the season of the falling off in the number of the second-class passengers, which I see by their report in your issue of to-day.

Numbers of passengers now go third-class who would go second if they got (which they at present do not) value for the difference in price. No line that has tried the cushions on second-class has had cause to regret it. Why do not the Southern give, as the other lines do, excursion trains?—Yours respectfully, A TRAVELLER SOUTH.

8th August, 1860.

MERRION STRAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen in your paper a letter from Mr. Benson, claiming a right of preventing the public from bathing in the vicinity of his baths at Merrion, I beg to say that I am instructed by my agent with that property to look for upwards of fifty-five years, and recollect the Merrion baths in the possession of three (at least) occupiers previous to Mr. Benson, none of whom claimed the right which he does.

I lived for a great number of years in the immediate vicinity of the baths, and was always in the habit of bathing along the entire shore, from Dublin to the Blackrock, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the Merrion baths, without the least interruption or claim, such as is now set up, either on the part of Mr. Herbert, or his tenant of the baths.

To my certain knowledge the right of bathing there has been enjoyed by the public during the time I mention, and I have it to the lawyers to decide whether any person can now deprive them of it.—I am your obedient servant,

August 5, 1860. J. P.—A SUBSCRIBER.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

A London correspondent of a contemporary, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—

The division last night gave Government a majority of 33, amongst whom were 22 who declared their intention to vote the other way. Had they performed their promises Government would have been in a minority of nine. Thirteen Irish Liberals voted against Lord Palmerston—twelve walked out of the House. Fourteen, who it is understood had agreed at the Reform Club to pursue this course, remained, and voted with the Government; all of whom, their brother Catholic members declare, will lose their seats at the next elections for doing so. There is a regular split between the majority of the Liberal members and Lord Palmerston—Lord Lyveden, Lord Hartington, Lord and Lady Clermont, Colonel French, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Mr. Cogan, and others, at the meeting told Lord Palmerston plainly as words could express that *they must have a change* in the Irish Government, which Lord John Russell promised on the part of the Cabinet to consider. If Lord Carlisle does not resign, he must be recalled.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The quarterly meeting of this society stands still adjourned, owing to the absence of Mr. Bernard Brady, the secretary, who is in London. There was a meeting of the society yesterday; but the business was confined to the arrangement of accounts, and the transaction of private business.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—A return has been published showing the exact strength of the Irish Constabulary on the first day of the present year. The number of sub-constables—the rank and file of the force—including both first and second rates, was 9,586. Besides these there were 1,806 constables and 363 acting constables, over whom were 55 first-rate head constables and 281 second-rate head constables. The superior officers of the constabulary are as follows:—1 inspector-general, 1 deputy inspector-general, 3 assistant inspector-generals, 30 county inspectors of the first rate, and 7 of the second. The magistrates are 72 in number. The total expense of this force was £672,716; of which £15,510 is borne by counties, cities, and towns, and the rest by the public.

THE CROPS.—"Letters from correspondents all over the country," says the GARDENER'S CHRONICLE, "furnish abundant proofs that in this season many kinds of crops are not succeeding well. Grapes rot; seeds will not grow; gourds cast their fruit; cucumbers gum and curl up; the earlier flowers of tomatoes, which usually yield the best, drop off without setting; French beans make but little progress, and show a yellow sickly foliage; the more tender strawberries set imperfectly; peach and nectarine trees in many instances died after blossoming, and the survivors seem inclined to follow them. Trees that never before dropped their fruit have done so almost entirely. To crown all, grapes are shanking. Ills like those can only be owing to the condition of the soil as regards temperature, or to that of the atmosphere, or both combined."

IMMENSE BLOCK OF MARBLE.—An unprecedentedly large block of Carrara marble has just been landed at Leith. This great mass of stone weighs, we believe, fully eighteen tons, and measures thirteen feet long, by nine four or more in diameter, is of remarkably fine quality, and is probably the largest and purest piece of marble ever imported into Scotland. It is intended for the statue of Allan Ramsay, which the late Lord Murray, a collateral descendant of the poet's, meant to have placed on the terrace in front of Ramsay Gardens, which are now fast and fell some months ago. Lady Murray, in fulfilment, as far as possible, of the design of her lamented husband, purposes, we believe, applying for a site for the statue at the north-east corner of West Prince's Street Gardens, where it will correspond very well with the statue of Professor Wilson, by the same eminent sculptor, which will be placed at the north-west corner of the Eastern Gardens. The model for the statue of Ramsay has long been completed, and indications that the work will be one of the most spirited and characteristic which has ever been fashioned by Mr. Steell's classic chisel.—*Scotsman.*

CORPORATE ABUSE OF THE MEDICAL ACT.—On the present "capping day" of those graduates of the University of Edinburgh who passed the prescribed examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the close of the proceedings, Professor Bennett, in addressing the candidates, said—"I must not overlook the circumstance that it has already become necessary to repeat an important decision in the Medical Act, in consequence of an occurrence which was not anticipated. This consisted in one of the corporations selling its licenses to the surgeons, apothecaries, and druggists of England, without examination, for the sum of £10, while many of their purchasers, to the astonishment of the profession, succeeded, in consequence, the university title of Doctor of Medicine, which the college in question took no steps to prevent. I shall not r evire to state my opinion of my own as to this unfortunate transaction, but give you that of an eminent physician, himself a fellow of the college; he complains of, and now presents, a letter of the British Medical Association:—'It is to be hoped,' he says, 'that the self-respect of our profession will lead its members from supporting this sale of medical indulgences, and so, by rendering the English traffic less lucrative than was anticipated, lead its promoters to remember the purpose for which their college was established. A distinction in letters, whether in medicine, law, or divinity, which may be obtained by merely paying down a few pounds, is worth precisely what it costs; it proves pecuniary ability, nothing more. The initials of physician by purchase would correctly intimate the estimation in which the possessor of such a distinction will be held by every one but himself. There is a want of more acknowledged authority in our profession, and not of less. And although colleges may have but little power to create this, they are not, as in this instance, without the power to lessen that which exists. I feel personally,' continues Dr. Radcliffe Hall, 'that faith is not kept with those who formerly considered it creditable to be connected with the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and that in bare justice every fellow ought to have a vote in deciding whether or not so radical a degradation of his college should take place. Surely there is great defect in the constitution of the medical council of Great Britain if it cannot interfere to prevent so grave an abuse of vested authority as this.' Gentlemen, the medical council did interfere, and insisted on a medical examination, but how far this was rendered stringent we will not inquire. No less than 356 candidates passed this so-called examination between the 29th March and 20th April of the present year, and during twelve months nearly 1,000 persons altogether obtained this license. The result has been that the London College of Physicians, having first remonstrated, has properly refused to admit this flood of licentiates to its own body on the conditions provided by the act; and the class which enabled a medical man on changing his residence to join a sister college at a nominal charge is sought to be repealed in a short bill, which, under the circumstances, all parties admit to be necessary. Thus not only has the status of physic and physicians been lowered in Scotland, but all fellowships and licentiates of every college in the kingdom are excluded from an important privilege, which had been long struggled for, and which was conferred upon them by the Legislature. As young graduates you will naturally feel indignant that the title of doctor, just conferred upon you, should be usurped by parties who have no claim to it. Such, however, is the difficulty of legislating on this matter, and the indiscriminate manner in which the highest medical title is given by the public, that I have no other advice to give you than this, viz., that on all proper occasions you should, at least, do yourselves the justice of pointing out the distinction (not apparently understood in England) between the college of physicians and the university of this city."

REVENUE IN IRELAND.—A return has been presented to Parliament of the net produce paid into the Exchequer of Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1859.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—This bill will be read a second time on tomorrow (Friday).

COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK EYE INFIRMARY.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has kindly contributed a donation of £5 to the support of this excellent institution, which, devoting itself exclusively to the prevention of the greatest of human afflictions, loss of sight, has the strongest claims on the support of the benevolent community at large.

THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRACY.—We have been informed, upon good authority, that Messrs. Hill Tabiteau, and a few of the old and feeble resident magistrates are forthwith to be superannuated. No less than eight of those gentlemen, over sixty, and who have served upwards of twenty years, may retire upon their full salaries, on obtaining the consent of her Majesty's Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Those retiring with less service can only receive three-fourths of their salaries, which may induce them "to cling to office a little longer," if permitted to do so, though, according to the late Parliamentary return, one of these juniors is nearly seventy-four; and six others are approaching the patriarchal age of man, three score and ten.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes from Paris:—"The slight misunderstanding between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, which followed the death of Prince Jerome, is now at an end. The Palais Royal (in which there had been a talk of providing apartments for Marshal Vaillant) will be exclusively appropriated to the Prince, who will not now go to live at his villa in the Avenue Montaigne. It is rumoured that out of the million a year dotation which Prince Jerome enjoyed, 200,000 francs will be paid to Prince Napoleon, and the remaining 800,000 to the Imperial Prince. It will be remembered that the civil list settled on Prince Napoleon at the time of his marriage was 600,000 francs."

HOW THEY TREAT ULTRAMONTANE PRETENTIONS IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship has addressed the following circular to the bishops on the subject of a society which has been established for the defence of the Pope:—"Monseigneur,—A society has just been formed at Lyons to support the Holy See in all its rights, spiritual and temporal; its rule of conduct is entire submission to the Chief of the Church, without ever going beyond what he wills, but also without incurring the least blame or manifesting the least hesitation in the accomplishment of its mission. It has undertaken the publication and the circulation of the best works in favour of the Holy Apostolic See, and the raising of the subscriptions known under the name of Peter's Pence. It may also employ all other means, whether transitory or secondary, indicated by circumstances. The society is directed by a rector and vice-rector. It is administered by a central council established at Lyons, and by diocesan councils co-operating with the latter. Finally, it corresponds with a commission of Cardinals and with General de Lamoricière. You will appear to everybody from this faithful analysis of the statutes of the 'Archiconfrerie de Saint Pierres Liens,' and from the circulars of the Central Committee, that this society, which is principally composed of laymen, has a political as well as a religious object, and that it openly denies the rights of the State and the obligations of the citizen, by imposing on its members entire submission to the Sovereign Pontiff, without distinguishing temporal order from the spiritual. I add that, in reserving to itself the faculty of acting according to circumstances, and by all the means calculated to defend Roman policy in the external affairs in which it may be engaged, the society usurps a sovereign part which only belongs to the Government of France, and that it assumes completely the attitude of a secret and prohibited society by endeavouring to extend over the country, without any legal authorisation, a system of enrolment and correspondence directed by a central and diocesan committee. I have not to pronounce, Monseigneur, on the veritable intentions of the founders of this society; I take pleasure in believing them upright and sincere; but your grandeur will not the less admit that such an association, which endeavours to organise an occult power in the middle of the State, which enrols citizens in political enterprises, and the means of execution of which are undefined, may inspire just distrust in the country, and disturb the action of the Government. I am assured in advance, Monseigneur, that the simple reading of the regulations, which will no doubt be addressed to you, will prevent you from lending your co-operation to this association; but I consider it opportune to pray your grandeur to make known to such members of your clergy as may be disposed to join it, that the Government will not hesitate to dissolve a society the mere existence of which is an infraction of our penal laws.—Receive, &c., Rouland, Paris, 17th July."

LECTURE BY A CONVERTED BRAHMIN IN BELFAST.—On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered in York street Remonstrant Meeting-house, Belfast, by the Rev. J. C. Gangooly, a converted Brahmin priest, on the subject of the religion and religious customs of the Hindoos. The congregation was very large. The Hindoos, he said, had in the earlier period of their history no altars, nor temples, nor idols. They had no object of worship but God, whom they called Brahma. Their religion, however, soon underwent many changes. He pointed out the numerous innovations, many of them, when looked at outwardly, of a frivolous and most ridiculous description, all of which had been engrafted on the religious opinions of the Hindoos—Love, or charity, was considered a most meritorious feeling among them. Indeed, without it they were not looked upon as religious at all. They asserted that God would not accept their worship if they did not love their brethren. This love, or charity, was directed to be exercised by the higher towards the lower castes. In referring to the Juggernaut, he said that the people of this country had no correct notions of that personage. In fact, he was the kindest of the Hindoo deities. The meaning of the word was "Lord of the Universe," and the worship of him and his car arose from an historical circumstances. It was a youth who was very much loved, and, having been invited to visit the great men of the country, a car was provided him by them which was decorated with flowers, and after his death was still preserved. The notion of persons offering themselves as sacrifices by falling under the wheels of the car was altogether a fiction, although the fact was, that many were killed in drawing it, but it was accidentally, and a kind of fine was levied on it when a death took place. It was true, however, that an opinion prevailed that the souls of the persons so killed were believed to go direct to heaven. The rev. gentleman continued at considerable length to describe the various ceremonies connected with the Hindoo religion, and was listened to with great attention.

INSURANCE OFFICE LIBERALITY.

We beg to direct attention to the exceedingly liberal and honourable conduct of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. J. Pim and Son are the agents in Belfast.

It appears that Alderman Mullan had his premises in Victoria-street and the goods therein contained insured in various offices—among others, in the Imperial for £900. In 1859 the company, by some mischance, did not send him the usual notice that the premium on his policy was due, and he overlooked the matter.

In this position of affairs a fire took place on his premises, which resulted in a great destruction of property. He then found that the policy he had with the Imperial had lapsed, owing to the non-payment of the premium. He had effected this insurance many years ago, and intended always to keep it up, but, owing to the non-service of the customary notice on the part of the company, and his own forgetfulness, it had lapsed.

Under these circumstances, he sent forward to the company a plain statement of the case. Be it observed, the company was not legally bound, nor bound so far as commercial honour and morality are concerned, to assume any obligations towards Alderman Mullan. They are not legally bound to serve any notice when the payment on a policy is due, or about to become due. It is the duty of the insurer to look to his own payments, although companies generally send out notices.

The Imperial, however, most honourably and liberally waved their rights. The directors were satisfied that Alderman Mullen intended to continue his policy with them; they recognised the policy as still existing, and paid on foot of it £804 0s. 4d.

Conduct like this deserves to be applauded. It gives not only confidence to the public in dealing with companies, but it imparts a high tone to the commercial honour that actuates their dealings.—BELFAST MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.

At a meeting of the board, held on the 2nd August, the following appeared to be the state of the house for the month of July:—Daily average number of patients, 24; cost for each patient per month, 14s. 2½d.; cost for each patient per day, 5½d.; dispensary patients attended during the month, 295.

The following subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—Mrs Clarendon, 5s 6d; Richard Hill, Esq, 21s; Messrs Ball and Co., £3 3s; Robert Andrews, Esq, LL.D, 5s; Samuel Reeves, Esq, £1; John Thwaites, Esq, £1; T M Gresham, Esq, £1; John Jameson, Esq, £1; Dr Kirkpatrick, 5s; Marcus Maziere, Esq, 5s; Mr M'Neight, 2s 6d; John Connor, Esq, 10s; H Edwards, Esq, 5s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; J Geoghegan, Esq, 5s; W L Erson, Esq, 5s; W Malone, Esq, 10s; Mrs Porter, 10s; Miss A and L Graham, 10s; Misses Whitton, for a collection of 68 books for the use of the patients.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES.

The following are extracts from a letter dated New York, July 24th:—

"The newspapers take more interest in the Presidential campaign now going on than the electors themselves. If we may judge from the thinly-attended conventions of the contesting parties and the languor of their demonstrations. In regard to the political complexion of the States but few changes have occurred. Maryland is conceded to Bell and Everett, and two other Southern States, Tennessee and Georgia, may not improbably take the same direction. The remainder of the slaveholding States are pretty sure for Breckinridge and Lane. As the North are electioneering, it is easy to see the foregone conclusion, in consequence of the failure of the effort to unite the elements of opposition on a single ticket. The feud between the partisans of Douglas and Breckinbridge is more aggravated than ever. On the part of Douglas a manifesto has been issued, signed by the national committee of his party, emphatically repudiating all overtures of fusion, and the leader of the Breckinridge organisation in New York, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered an elaborate and vehement speech last week, declaring unalterable war against the Douglas movement. The only State in which the formalities of reconciliation have been seriously considered is New Jersey, where a convention of the two wings of the Democratic party will be held to-morrow. But I am advised that even there, in case the agreement be ratified, a large portion of the friends of Douglas will adhere to a separate ticket. The only State where a fusion of any kind is reported to have been agreed on is in Georgia, where the Bell and Douglas men are united against Breckinridge. In New York the leaders of the same parties are endeavouring, but so far with little success, to prevent their followers, to effect a union against Lincoln. Mr. Douglas is now taking a tour, and making speeches through the Northern States, where his main strength lies. He is everywhere welcomed by crowds, who applaud his pluck in resisting regular nominations, but most of whom will not throw away their votes on a candidate who cannot be elected. His popular vote at the North will be largely in excess of the other Democratic candidate, but he has little chance of getting a single electoral vote. The Democratic masses are with him, but the wary old leaders, such as Cass, Dickinson, ex-President Pierce, Buchanan, Lane, Bright, and Rice, all forbidable in the free States, are bitterly hostile to his success.

Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister to the United States, received, last week, the complimentary degree of LL.D. from Havard University, the oldest collegiate institution in the country, at its 224th anniversary. The same degree had been conferred on Lord Napier, who, unlike his successor in office, was present to receive it. The President of the University (Mr. Felton), in conferring this academic honour, bestowed upon the recipient, "virum honoratissimum, maximo omnium consensu, regium apud foederatas nostras respublicas legatum." The compliment was ratified with great applause by the numerous and learned audience, among whom Messrs. Everett, Douglas, Summer, and Sparks, the historian, were present on the platform.

SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Thompson to Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., one of the honorary secretaries of the Syrian Relief Committee:—

Beyrout, July 18.

DEAR SIR,—I venture to send this "appeal" to you without any other apology than is found in the magnitude of the catastrophe that has occasioned it. I have been familiar with six bloody wars in this country during the past 27 years, but they were mere boys' play, so far as the atrocity is concerned, in comparison with this diabolical butchery. I have lately read the entire history of the Moslem occupation of Syria from the beginning, and there is no account which equals the tragedies of Hashaiah, Hasbeya, Deir-el-Kamar, and Damascus, not to mention other places made desolate by this ferocious war. All the numbers in our appeal are too low (75,000 destitute, 10,000 widows). Whole districts now known to be destroyed are included in the general opening circular. Authentic accounts, official and private, from Damascus, last night, raise the number of the slaughtered in that city to 5,000. Of course the houseless, homeless, victims come nearer 20,000 than 10,000 in Damascus alone. Mr. Robson writes:—"Our only hope and prayer is, that we may be able to reach Beyrout and the coast of the Mediterranean, where masses of utterly impoverished refugees will flock over the mountains to Beyrout just so soon as the roads become practicable. What shall we do with them?—where put them?—how feed and clothe them, even for a day? We are alarmed at the prospect; and although everybody here is doing and will do all they can, yet the demands magnify utterly beyond our ability. I, therefore, you can do anything to help us in this vast work, you will certainly bring down upon all who unite with you the blessings of many who are ready to perish. I cannot enlarge to-day. I am utterly over-driven with the care of these refugees, and write in the greatest possible haste.—Your's most sincerely,

W. M. THOMSON.

SICILY.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Melazzo, July 27 :—

When I was introduced to Garibaldi in his private room he was writing at a small mahogany table, and sending off despatches, for he intended to start in a few hours for Gesso. His manner was very cordial and kind. He told me that he was very grateful to the English people for all they had done to help the cause. "I am very grateful," he went on to say, "of having some English officers and soldiers amongst my troops. In them I represent that great nation which will always be the defender of freedom in Europe." Having made some inquiries I heard that, besides Captain Pearl, who has been raised to the rank of colonel, there is a Mr. Dunne, who commands a regiment of Sicilians. Others of your countrymen hold less important positions in this army of heroes. I had heard so much about the victory of Milazzo that I was inspired to visit the field of battle, and an officer of Garibaldi's staff whom I met was kind enough to give me the following details:—It was on the 20th that the action was fought. Already, at the beginning of the month, General Medici had been despatched by the dictator to Barcellona, and had issued a proclamation to the Italians in the Neapolitan army.

On the 15th, the Neapolitan colonel, Bosco, having left Messina, marched from Melazzo to Miri with the object of attacking Medici's brigade, which possibly he thought was unsupported by Garibaldi. As soon as the dictator got scent of Bosco's movement, he secretly landed at Piatti with 1,000 men, and on the morning of the 20th sent orders to Medici, whose brigade formed the centre, to proceed at once in the direction of Melazzo. At seven o'clock Medici's first column fell in with the Neapolitans advancing from Melazzo. The fire was briskly opened from both sides. Colonel Malenchini, from Leghorn, whose regiment formed the left wing of the army, was also vigorously attacked by the Neapolitan Colonel Roccabruna, about 8 o'clock. The Neapolitans, who were green screened by the shrubs, advanced towards Malenchini's men with such impetuosity and in such superior force, that the latter were obliged to fall back upon the right wing of Garibaldi's corps, which was formed by the battalion of the gallant Major Migliavacca and three companies of sharpshooters. Garibaldi, who is is always to be found in the thick of the fray, saw instantly the danger of Col. Malenchini, and ordered the commanding officer Corte (of Medici's brigade) to advance to his support. Corte is one of the most distinguished of Garibaldi's officers, having been trained in the Sardinian army, and being besides a man of undaunted courage and resolution. He marched boldly to the charge, and soon restored the fortune of the day. It was during this movement that General Garibaldi, riding towards the front, had one of his stirrups struck by a Neapolitan rifle ball. The Genoese sharpshooters of the right wing, who had fought bravely during two hours, and were still advancing amidst the vineyards which slope down towards the sea, were suddenly attacked by Bosco, who had concealed a field battery behind a wood of olive trees. Grape and canister were poured on them at a distance of 20 yards, and their loss was fearful. They, however, bravely stood their ground, for the voice of Garibaldi was heard shouting out, "Avanti, avanti, figliuoli!" Carried away by his ardour, the general-in-chief, who had then dismounted from his horse, for the path was a very narrow and difficult one, was suddenly surrounded by some Neapolitan lancers. Their commanding officer fell with such an impetuosity upon Garibaldi, that he had scarcely time to draw his sword. Garibaldi had at that moment only two of his staff with him in consequence of a message from Missori, Bixio, and Prince Statelle, the nephew of the Neapolitan general of the same name, and he was on the point of being made prisoner, when Missori with his revolver killed three of the enemy's men. The others took to their heels, and their officer who refused to surrender was killed by Garibaldi himself. In the meanwhile Bosco had brought all his forces to bear upon the centre, which, now retreating towards the town of Melazzo. At two miles from this place there is a bridge, which crosses a dry torrent. It was the key of the position, and Garibaldi sent orders that it should be stormed. This was done by Major Migliavacca's battalion, but the brave major lost his life in leading his men to victory. The English Colonels Dunne and Peard marched on in the meanwhile towards the right wing of this difficult position, and one of their officers, Mr. Laurent, took a gun of the enemy's. By their bold charges they forced the Neapolitan's to retire into the castle of Melazzo, and victory was thus assured to the Italian patriots. The consequence of this battle was that the 6,000 men of Bosco were the next day obliged to capitulate. The capitulation of Melazzo gave Garibaldi 80 horses of the Neapolitans, besides 18 fieldpieces which were found in the castle. As I told you before, the losses sustained by Garibaldi's small army may be reckoned at 800 men *hors de combat*, amongst whom are six officers killed and eight wounded. Amongst the last there are General Cosens, Colonel Corte, and Captain Guastalla, from Mantua, one of the most distinguished officers of Medici's staff.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Geneva, August 3d:—The Swiss Parliamentary Session is now over, and the members of the National Assembly and of the States Council have left Berne, many of them not likely to return thither, at l ast in their present official capacity. General elections are to take place in October, the result of which will probably change the balance of parties. I do not, however, mean to predict a victory of either Conservatives or Radicals, who at present can hardly be said to have any separate existence; for the danger which threatens Switzerland has made both parties keenly alive to the one predominant feeling of common defence of their country. Thus, even in Geneva, where parties ran so high, a Conservative can hardly be distinguished from a Radical. The Conservative Government of Freiburg and Lucerne, and the old aristocratic Deputies of the Catholic cantons are among the strongest supporters of Stœmphli, who formerly was so distasteful to them.

The Savoy question, as it is termed, is no doubt somewhat out of date; but, if Garibaldi and the Syrian expedition have thrown it in the background in the eyes of Europe, the Swiss are still intently occupied with the dangers with which they are threatened. Accordingly, great activity prevails in the military department 14,000 men have already been armed with rifles, and to these 14,000 more are now being added. This will form no despicable force, especially is a country where almost every boy is taught to shoot, and where, therefore, these 28,000 will be picked men. Great attention is also being bestowed upon improving the artillery, and the troops are being regularly and carefully drilled; and the head of the military department is Stœmphli, who, whatever his defects, is a man of remarkable energy, just suited to the difficulties under which the country labours. Some of the worst mountain passes are also about to be formed into good military roads, and the Gemmi is to be made accessible for cavalry, and roads fit for artillery will lead across the Grimsel and the Furca. The National Assembly have almost unanimously given full powers to the Government, and all the requisite sums have been readily and cheerfully granted as soon as asked for. There has been none of that grumbling that sober-minded manufacturers and hard-working tradesmen generally indulge in when called upon for money to be expended in copper-caps, powder, guns, and such like warlike stores—little suited, as they think, to advance the interests of trade, or the wealth of the country. The only exception to this is to be found among a few politicians of the manufacturing canton of Zurich, a few railway directors, and men raised up in banking concerns. These consider that the friendship of the Emperor Napoleon has been very lightly cast off, and that there is little wisdom in making such a stand against him as to convert him into a regular enemy. They all belong to the Radical party, and they brought forward a motion against Stœmphli, as leader of the anti-French party; but it did not answer their purpose, for not only were they defeated by an overwhelming majority, but it brought to light the fact that Stœmphli was not only an energetic man, but one of great ability.

The result of the appeal to the Powers of Europe who had guaranteed Swiss neutrality has not hitherto, it must be confessed, been very encouraging. The conference claimed by Switzerland has been so long postponed that it may be almost looked upon as given up. In the meantime, Savoy is being occupied by French soldiers, French prefects are busy in organising the newly acquired subjects, and Swiss newspapers are not allowed to cross the frontier, where the number of their subscribers was formerly very great. Difficulties are being raised by the authorities to the consecration of the new Catholic chapel at Chamounix. In a word, the French administrative system is fast spreading over the country, and Switzerland is silently witnessing those very events which for so many years she had been anxiously endeavouring to guard against.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be many, in all classes and in all parties, who wish that Stœmphli had been allowed to have his own way, and that energetic measures were not adopted at first, and Savoy occupied by Swiss troops. The head of the Federal Government, M. Frey-Herosse, is no doubt an able, persevering, and far-sighted statesman. But there is more pluck in Stœmphli, and against such a neighbour as Louis Napoleon the Swiss feel, rightly enough, perhaps, that pluck is the one thing wanted. Accordingly I venture to predict that this will be the prevailing and successful cry at the ensuing elections.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, August 7th, says:—

The satisfaction so generally expressed by the French press at the departure of the expedition to Syria is by no means shared in the highest quarter. There can be little doubt that the Emperor was sincere when he wrote, "I should very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition." Unfortunately, things had gone too far, and it was too hazardous to recede, even though to advance was to encounter the unknown—to start upon an enterprise the consequence of which could not be foreseen. The risk of opening up the whole Eastern question and bringing it to a violent crisis, and the danger of a war of religious fanaticism between Christians and Mahomedans, are patent to all. Already we learn that the news of recent events in the Lebanon has produced an alarming agitation in the Turkish provinces on the east of the Levant, and in the island of Candia. The landing of the European troops in Syria, intelligence of which will rapidly spread through the whole Ottoman empire, is likely to have a double effect. It will give confidence to the Christians and inspire them with the hope and desire of revenge for recent outrages, and it will excite the anger and offend the religious prejudices of the Musulmans. The Government of Constantinople may be able, as it believes, with his 6,000 or 7,000 men, to maintain order in Syria; the more so as it is to be expected that before he arrives some 20,000 Turks will have been landed, better commanded, it is to be hoped, and more amenable to discipline, than those who lately abetted the Druses in murder, and vied with them in shameless rapine. But who is to keep order in the other provinces of the extensive empire of which Syria is but a small portion? It is not extremely possible —indeed, greatly to be feared, that within a month or two the whole of that empire may be in a flame, and bloodshed and excesses going on, compared with which the late deplorable and shocking events in Syria will appear but trifling? Were that the case we may imagine without much difficulty what would ensue. Russia would almost to interfere in the provinces nearest to her frontier, Austria would probably do as much in those adjacent to hers, England could hardly in presence of such events, remain a mere spectator, and there would be the much dreaded crisis in Eastern affairs arrived. It were idle to speculate on the course things then would take, but we should be justified in apprehending the most serious complications, and perhaps wars such as this generation, at least, has not witnessed. The hope upon is that the Emperor of the French is not blind to all these dangers, and, although he could not but let the expedition depart, it would perhaps be welcome news to him that upon General Beaufort's arrival Fuad Pasha had restored order and done justice in Syria, and that there was no occasion for the French troops even to land.

In its issue of yesterday's date the *Siècle* makes itself the exponent of an idea to the growth of which in the minds of a portion of the French public I lately adverted:—

"Now that the Syrian expedition is decided on by common agreement, we must not fear to declare its importance and to examine its consequences. The chief thing is done. It was necessary that Europe should intervene in the East. She is on her way thither. God still watch over her fleets and over her soldiers, for these Christian soldiers, these Christian fleets, go to accomplish the will of God.

"We must not delude ourselves. We have just embarked in an enterprise of very long duration. See what happens in the case of Rome. When France sent a division there in 1849 it was a question only of a rapid operation, of a momentary stay. Eleven years have already passed by, and we know not when nor how our troops will quit Rome.

"In reality, what are they doing there? They protect the Papacy, it is said. Yes, they protect the temporal power of the Papacy, as the guard placed at the gate of a hospital protects the dying. The guard's duty is to watch that the dying may die in peace, that no external noise, no agitation, may misturb their last moments.

"But our troops at Rome do more than this.

"Whilst affording to the temporal power of the Papacy that respect, that supreme protection, due to whomsoever is about to die, they educate the Roman people; they sow French ideas and democratic principles; they instruct by the fact alone of their presence.

"It is an analogous mission, but one much vaster, much more difficult, which Europe goes to accomplish in the East."

Count Giulio Litta arrived at Turin on Friday, bearer of Garibaldi's reply to the King of Sardinia's request that he would abstain from landing in the kingdom of Naples. A friend in Turin, on whose veracity, and on the correctness of whose information I can perfectly rely, transmits me the substance of the Dictator's letter. Couched in respectful and deferential terms, it nevertheless contains a positive refusal to comply with Victor Emmanuel's wishes. Garibaldi regrets to do aught that is displeasing to the King, but he feels himself bound by his duty to Italy to pursue his mission, and when that is accomplished he will place the power he shall have acquired at the feet of his Majesty. This reply leaves little doubt that we shall soon hear of operations directed against the main land, and, indeed, gives probability to a report which has reached Paris through more than one channel, to the effect that 1,500 Garibaldians have landed at Calabria, it is said without any opposition. I need not point out to you how difficult the position of the Sardinian Government is rendered by this determination on the part of Garibaldi, and by the imminence of his landing at Naples, where according to what now seems the general opinion he would find more friends than enemies, and would meet no effectual resistance. The embarrassment that would thus be occasioned to the Cavour Cabinet is so strongly felt as to have given rise to various rumours as to its impending resignation. Such rumours, however, I believe, and it is to be hoped, are unfounded, or, to say, the least, quite premature. Various correspondence from Turin speaks of several expeditions preparing to leave the Sardinian States, and the departure of which that Government strongly disapproves, but will in all probability find it impossible to prevent. Among these reports is one of an expedition intended to land in the Roman States, where, according to one account, great agitation prevails in anticipation of its arrival. There appears no doubt that General Cayan is about to leave Rome, and indeed he has probably left it by this time. Upon these various circumstances is based an *on dit* that the French troops in Rome have received orders to remain in their barracks in case of disturbances, and that the Pope would leave for Ancona, where he might take ship in case of need. I give you this as a mere rumour, leaving you to judge of its probability. It would certainly be fully carrying out the principle of non-intervention in Italian affairs.

The "Constitutionnel" contains an article, which is to be followed by another, or by others, instituting a comparison between the land and sea forces of England and France, and intended to confute the misstatements which the semi-official journal maintains to have been made by Lord Palmerston and other high authorities regarding the disproportion between the naval and military armaments of the two countries. If the writer of the article addresses himself to his countrymen, he may possibly find readers and believers; people in England will probably prefer the statements made in the House of Commons and in the English press to those of the semi-official "Constitutionnel." In the present article, however, this journal does not commence what it calls its "double parallel" between England and France. It limits itself to declaring that the object of the Palmerston Cabinet is to extract money from the nation by the pressure of fear; that it is a mere Parliamentary manœuvre, the conversion of a panic into hard cash. It makes a long quotation from a recent article in the *Debats*, in which the danger of aggression by England upon France (as a consequence of the formidable armaments on your side of the Channel) was insisted upon, and it declares, in the following terms, its adhesion to the alliance between the two countries:—

"For our part, we

VENICE.

The following letter has been received from Venice, dated the 31st of July :—

"No description can give an idea of the sad and melancholy state of Venice. All the noble and wealthy foreign families who used every year to occupy apartments in the Palaces of the Canal have abandoned it, and the emigration of the native inhabitants is becoming more numerous every day. There is undisguised struggle between an unarmed population, who manifest by all the means in their power their hatred of foreign rule, and an obstinate stupid local Government, revenging itself on the mass of the population by various petty annoyances. In this struggle the Austrian army remains neutral, and, if we are to Judge from the casual remarks of the officers, it is fatigued with the task imposed on it. A recent decree commands that the ancient formula 'Lombardo-Venetian' shall be employed in all official acts, and the word Lombardo is as often effaced as it is posted in the square of St Mark. It was announced on the 27th that Garibaldi had landed on the Neapolitan territory, and the national colours were seen flying the following day from the Capello Pallace and the adjoining houses. The Capello Palace is now inhabited by one of the very few English families resident at Venice ; it was formerly the residence of the French Consul. The festival of Santa Martha and the festival of the Redemption were formerly observed with great pomp by the Venetians ; they now pass in perfect silence. The Venetians are much grieved at being thus compelled to neglect the festival of Santa Martha on the 29th of July. On the 26th the principal inhabitants of the island of Chioggia, chiefly fishermen, assembled at dinner, and the health of Garibaldi was drunk with loud cheers. On the night of the 27th the Austrian police arrested 22 of the fishermen. Bastions upon bastions are being constructed, and cannon heaped upon cannon are directed against the town. May it not suffer the fate of Palermo ! There is a continual talk that the city is converted into a barrack, and now the church of Santa Lucia is about to be converted into a fortification. On the 20th the naval conscripts were called on to serve, when for every 100 men 35 only responded. The remainder went to swell the ranks of Garibaldi. I have already alluded to the sympathy expressed by part of the Austrian army for the people of Italy. It is certain that some officers of the regiment Don Miguel has been arrested, and that the chaplain has arrived at Venice in custody of 10 Gendarmes."

RUSSIA.

The following is Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad on the subject of Turkey :—

"St. Petersburg, April 23, 1860.

"The situation of the Christian provinces subject to the domination of the Porte could not have escaped the notice of the Great European Powers. The Imperial Cabinet has considered it necessary to devote the more attention to it that the reports which it receives from those provinces, and more especially from Bosnia, the Herzegovine, and Bulgaria, draw an afflicting picture of the situation of those countries.

"We considered it our duty to prevent as much as possible the eventualities which such a state of things might produce in the general situation of the East. We called the attention of the Turkish Ministers to all the facts which came to our knowledge, and pointed out the necessity of applying a remedy to them. We received from them promises and assurances which, up to the present time, have been without result. We have, at the same time, constantly recommended the Christians not to expose themselves to the danger of aggravating their position by any violent resolutions, but to wait patiently for the possible improvement of their condition.

"These measures have perhaps contributed to delay the explosion which everything seemed to prognosticate. Nevertheless, they could not be effectual, except something more to alleviate the sufferings of those unhappy people, or at least to give them some hopes of relief, and thus prevent them from being driven to desperation.

"Such has not been the case ; all the accounts which reach us state that excesses of all kinds constantly tend to keep up agitation in those countries, and that the evil had attained its utmost limit.

"Under these circumstances the Imperial Cabinet fears that representations addressed isolatedly to the Turkish Government would remain without effect, and that the exhortations addressed to the Christians to be resigned would not be sufficient to prevent a conflict.

"We can fully appreciate the difficulties against which the Porte has to struggle, and we have no doubt of its good intentions. But it, after the promises made to Europe in the year 1856, things have now come to this point, it is evident that they must be attributed either to the weakness and to a culpable indulgence on the part of the Ottoman Government, or to the inconveniences inherent to the situation created for the Christian provinces under Turkish rule.

"However this may be, we are convinced that such a state of things cannot continue without shortly leading to a crisis dangerous for the repose of the East, the existence of the Ottoman Government, and consequently for the general interests of Europe.

"Persuaded that the other Great Powers cannot, more than ourselves, remain indifferent to those serious eventualities, we think that an intervention exercised collectively at Constantinople, by all the Cabinets interested in the tranquillity of Turkey, is alone calculated to ward off the threatened events.

"For this purpose, and wishing to establish as complete an understanding as possible, I, by order of the Emperor, assembled round me the representatives of England, Austria, France, and Prussia. I pointed out to them the danger of the crisis, the urgence of preventing it, and the means which we thought the best calculated to effect this object. I requested them to make the necessary communications to their Governments, and to unite in the steps we proposed to take.

"Wishing to fix on some determinate bases for these proceedings, the representatives, under the reserve of the sanction of their respective courts, agreed with me on the following points :—

"1. An immediate declaration on the part of the five Great Powers that they could no longer tolerate the present state of things in the Christian provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

"2. A demand for an organisation, having for object to give to the Christian provinces of the Porte effectual guarantees calculated to satisfy their legitimate complaints of the people, and at the same time to tranquillise Europe with regard to the possibility of complications which affected her general interest as well as those of Turkey.

"The Court at which you are accredited will be informed direct by its representative at St. Petersburg of the conference which has taken place on this subject. You are authorised to declare, by order of our august master, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that as far as we are concerned, we hold completely to the above-mentioned bases, and that, consequently, we are ready to send the necessary instruction, to our representative at Constantinople.

"Be kind enough, however, to add that, without wishing to encroach on the resolutions of the Cabinet of ——, we feel the fullest conviction that this measure offers the only hope of preventing, if it be even possible, complications which might seriously threaten the peace of the East and the security of Europe, and that the only means of checking the explosion is to act collectively, promptly, and energetically, for the moment fast approaches when any hesitation and any scruples may lead to the most disastrous consequences.

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

THE DELHI PRIZE CLAIMS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

SIR,—Would you kindly permit me, through the medium of your columns, to advocate the cause of the Delhi field force, and the Indian troops generally, with regard to the prize money to which they are entitled?

On the 20th of next month just three years will have elapsed since the capture of Delhi from the insurgents—a period, one would imagine, amply sufficient for the completion of all necessary arrangements (however complicated they might have to be) for the distribution of the prize money collected there. Month after month, however, rolls on—I might almost say year after year—and still the money lies in the coffers of the Indian Government, who do not appear to have any intention of parting with it for, at any rate, some time yet. The facts of the case are simply these :—About eight months after the capture of Delhi—*i.e.*, about June, 1858—when the whole of the money derived from the sale of the valuable property captured had been realised and collected, the troops who had been engaged naturally supposed that, as the money was lying ready in the hands of the prize agents, no time would be lost in distributing to all their respective shares. They were, however, doomed to be disappointed. A notification appeared in the official *Gazette* which stated that the Government had been good enough to borrow the Delhi prize money from the army for three months at five per cent. This was, as I said before, in June, 1858, and since then nothing has been heard of it. The whole sum is stated to amount to £335,000, which, considering the smallness of the force, the absence of a Commander-in-Chief (whose share is an eighth part of the whole), and the paucity of general officers, would give a very acceptable sum to all who were present during the siege. The same course has been pursued by the Government with the prize money taken at Lucknow. At Kirwee also, a force under General Whitlock captured an immense sum of money from the rebels, far exceeding that of Delhi and Lucknow combined, which was taken over by the Government, and deposited in the treasury at Allahabad. Altogether, as Lord Ellenborough stated about a fortnight ago, in the House of Lords, the Indian Government is richer by a million of money, which ought long ago to have been distributed to the troops who have earned it so well. The Secretary of State for India has on several occasions been asked in the House when it is the intention of the Government to distribute the Delhi and Lucknow prize money, and his ingenuity in evading the question really does him infinite credit. Nothing satisfactory or explicit can ever be elicited from him. Some measures are in progress, doubts have arisen on certain points, the matter has been referred to a committee, &c., and by such answers as these the question is evaded, and the subject drops.

This session once over, the Indian Government will have the use of the money unmolested for at least another six months. Sir M. Farquhar, on Friday last, has been taken in this matter, and his reply is a fair sample of the way in which he always deals with those who are curious on this awkward subject. If my memory does not deceive me, Sir M. Farquhar put the same question to the Secretary of State for India about five months ago, at the beginning of the present session. I have no doubt that if Sir M. Farquhar will be good enough (and I sincerely hope he will) to put the same question at the beginning of next session, he will receive an equally satisfactory reply. When we first took Delhi, in the first outburst of gratitude nothing was too good or too much for the saviours of India. But now, that the crisis has long passed the Government seems to suppose that our prize money may be withheld until it is convenient to pay it. Surely, sir, such conduct in thus withholding from the troops their lawful due is neither politic, just, nor fair. On the suspicion and mistrust of the Government thus engendered in the minds of all, especially in those of the common soldiers, both native and European, I will not here enlarge, as I fear my letter has already been spun out to too great a length, and, apologising for thus trespassing on your columns, I will sign myself, sir, yours truly,

ONE OF THE DELHI FIELD FORCE.

August 6.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Board of Guardians was held yesterday—

HENRY J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

The following guardians were present :—

J J Butler, J Dodd, J C Josephs, B Norwood, J P; J Norwood, V C; J M'Cann, L Carton, J Martin, Thomas Arkins, Thomas Dixon, J P; James Malley, Thomas Dooley, J Sweetman, G Thorp, P D Hardy, M Gavacan, W Young, G Austin, Thomas Cosgrave.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on Saturday, 28th July, 1,577; admitted during the week, 85 ; born, 1 ; discharged, 81 ; died, 4 ; remaining on Saturday, 4th August, 1,578.

The first business to be considered was Mr. James Malley's notice of motion, as follows :—

"That a committee of guardians be appointed for the purpose of inquiring and reporting whether—having regard to the number of paupers at present in the house—any reduction might be made in the number of officers of the establishment, and if such reduction be not at present practicable, whether any recommendation can be made respecting the filling up of any vacancies which may occur."

Mr. Malley, in support of his motion, said he felt bound in duty to himself to state that it was not his object to have the services of any of the present officials dispensed with ; for having regard to all the circumstances, the fidelity, and other qualities manifested by these individuals while connected with the establishment, that might naturally be considered a harsh proceeding. His object was to have a reduction made in the number of the officials in the establishment according as vacancies occurred by death, resignation, or otherwise. He would candidly own, however, that his chief object was to dispense with the sheds altogether. Under a sealed order, issued by the Commissioners on the 12th August, 1856, it appeared that the workhouse was calculated to accommodate 1,840 people, but it appeared from the present return, that the number on the 4th August was only 1,578, almost 300 below the number which the institution could accommodate. They should also bear in mind, that there was in connection with the workhouse an auxiliary in Church-street, where 100 persons could be accommodated, as well as a temporary building at Glasnevin, for the accommodation of 434 persons. Thus it appeared that the entire establishment was able to accommodate a total of 2513, so that they really had accommodation for nearly 100 persons in excess of those to whom they were now giving relief. He did not like to refer to the salaries which the officers were receiving, for, in his opinion, they were not overpaid ; and at the same time he thought the principle was to have no more officers than was necessary ; to work them well, and make them earn their salary. That was the principle which he acted on in private life, and he believed it was a sound one. He wished explicitly to state that he did not quarrel with the salaries of the officers, on the contrary, if it could with propriety be done, he would rather increase than diminish them.

Mr. J. J. Butler said that if Mr. Malley would consent to alter his resolution so as merely to retain the latter part, he was willing to second it ; but as the resolution now stood, he considered it too comprehensive. He would never be a party to any resolution which would bring about the dismissal or removal of officers who had conducted themselves honestly and efficiently in the institution. As he was one of those who had suffered himself in a similar respect, he could feel keenly on the subject. Mr. Malley altered in which their affairs had been conducted, they were in duty bound to institute the inquiry. At the same time he confessed he regarded numerous inquiries as unpleasant. In his opinion there was required an immediate and searching investigation as to what should be done with all those places connected with the workhouse, and which Mr. Malley alluded to. He, therefore, suggest that the inquiry should be directed to this end, and that Mr. Malley should append the following to his resolution :—"And that the committee be requested to inquire whether or not the board can dispense with the sheds and other parts of the establishment, the change in the Poor Law enabling them to send the children under 6 years of age to the Industrial Training Nursery."

Mr. Malley assented to Mr. Hardy's proposition.

The Chairman said he thought the original resolution would embrace all that they wanted to be inquired into. He would, however, suggest that it would be proper for Mr. Malley to defer his resolution for a short time, as by then the new act of Parliament, empowering them to send the children to the country, would come into operation.

Mr. Martin thought they would be in a much more satisfactory position if they were prepared to act under the bill when it came into operation, than to wait some weeks for a preliminary inquiry. He would, therefore, support Mr. Hardy's addendum.

Some further discussion then followed, when the original resolution was put.

Ten guardians voted for it, and nine against it.

For the resolution—Messrs. J. Norwood, Malley, Dooley, Young, Thorp, Hardy, Dixon, Austin, Martin, B. Norwood—10.

Against it—Messrs. Josephs, M'Cann, Arkins, Butler, Carton, Dodd, Gavacan, Sweetman, and Cosgrave—9.

A committee was then appointed; after which

The board adjourned.

THE OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

The Council met on Monday, at their rooms, No. 9, An glesca-street, for the election of members and transacting general business—

M. W. HENNESY, Esq., of Kingstown, in the chair.

The minutes of last day's meeting had been read and confirmed, the following ladies and gentlemen were proposed, and elected members of the society :—

James Jennings, Esq. Kingstown-avenue, Kingstown; Wm E Gallagher, Esq, 6, Sussex-place, Kingstown; Jas Scott, Esq, Glasthule, Kingstown; George Kelly, Esq, Dalkey, Kingstown; Patrick Gahan, Esq, ditto, proposed by Wm Smith ; Thos Larkin, Esq, President of the Society; Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq, of Johnstown, Waterford, proposed by Captain Bonaparte Wyse; Thomas Swanton, Esq, Cranlath, Ballydehob; and Richard Hodnett, Esq, Ballydehob, proposed by John Windele, Esq; Maurice Lenihan, Esq, Limerick, proposed by the Rev R J O'Higgins; Rev Wm Drummond, P P, Kilbeggs, co Donegal, proposed by John O'Duffy, Esq; Rev —— Moran, P P, proposed by James Delahony, Esq; Rev Thomas H Gollock, Cork, proposed by Professor Connellan; P K O'Ryan, Esq, Follacleri House, Doon, and Michael Carew, Esq, Bohnahane, Hollyford, proposed by Thomas O'Kenedy, Esq; Thos O'Kenedy, Esq, Main-street, Thurles, proposed by Mr John Woodlock; Bryan O'Donnell, Esq, Medical Hall, Carndon, proposed by Denis Delaney, Esq; Capt D M'Mahon, R N, Harris, Hobrides, proposed by Patrick Kennedy, Esq; Miss O'Farrell, 15, Merrion-square North, Dublin; Miss Anne Hore, Ballykillane, Hacketstown, county Carlow; Denis F M'Carthy, Esq, Summerfield House, Dalkey; Laurence Egan, Esq, Governor of her Majesty's jail, Adelaide; John Barton, Esq, 49, Eccles-street, Dublin; Stephen Donovan, Esq, P P, Melbourne; Bernard Joling Daly, Esq, Elm-square, Ballindine, Tuam; Rev Bernard Troy, C C, Tullyish, Banbridge; Rev R Silvan Evans, Llangian, Pwilheli, North Wales—proposed by the Secretary.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the New York Ossianic Society, enclosing a cheque for £3 5s subscriptions, and the names of the following ladies and gentlemen for proposal :—

Dr Philip O'Hanlon, scu : Dr D B Shanahan, Frederick Duggan, Patrick O'Dea, Dr Nicholas Drew, John J Barry, Oliver Byrne, Timothy Carroll, Michael Cavanagh, James Clancy, Colonel Michael Corcoran, 69th Regiment; Patrick Joseph Condon, Pierce Condon, Daly Hudson, James Daly, Miss Ellen Doheny, Michael Doherty, John Duffy, John English, Matthew Fay, Dr. Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Denis Galvin, John G Gregson, L G Golding, Michael Hannan, T B Heuesy, James Irwin, William Kelleher, J J Kelly, James Manning, Michael M'Grath, Daniel Mor M'Carthy, Jeremiah M'Carthy, Thomas B Norris, Edmund J O'Daly, Miss Ellen O'Dwyer, John O'Connell ; Richard O'Flynn, Patrick O'Leavy, John O'Mahony, John O'Mahony, *Phœnix* Office; Dr. O'Hanlon, jun., Patrick O'Rourke, David O'Keefe, T D O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Theyne, James Roche, Wm R Sheppard, Mrs Sheppard, Rev Patrick M Sheehan, James M. Sheehan, barristers; John Spillane, and John D Sullivan, Esqrs.

On the motion of Professor Connellan, seconded by the Secretary, the above ladies and gentlemen were duly elected members of the society.

The Secretary announced that the fifth volume of the society's transactions would be ready for delivery before the close of the month, being the volume for 1857, and in order to clear up arrears of publication with the months, the sixth volume, the well-known tragic tale, entitled "The Three Sorrows of Story-telling," was prepared by Mr. O'Herlihy, and would be handed the printer immediately, to be followed by a volume of *Fenian* Poems, which would clear up all arrears of publication, to 1860. These the Council hope to be in the hands of the members before the next annual meeting.

Several presentations from kindred societies were laid on the table, and the meeting then adjourned.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The managing committee met on Tuesday last, the 7th instant, in the offices, No. 113, Grafton-street—

The LORD CHANCELLOR, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed.

Mr. Killingsley, in the absence of the secretary, read a letter from Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., who had obtained the chief prize of £100 at the late distribution, enclosing a cheque for £25 as a donation to the funds of the Art Union of Ireland.

The best thanks of the committee were voted to Sir Richard Griffith for his donation.

The printed copy of the report for the current year was submitted, and ordered to be issued to the subscribers.

Of the principal prizes for which selections must be made from the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy but two of £8 each remained to be selected; and it was arranged that selections should be made for those prizes before the close of the exhibition on Saturday next.

It was ordered that as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition, the works selected should be arranged and exhibited to the subscribers, as last year, at the offices, No. 113, Grafton-street. The Secretary was instructed to issue the usual notices of the exhibition to subscribers, and enclose cards for their friends, together with their copies of the annual report.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th of September next.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING)—NENAGH, TUESDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and a Special Jury.)

Howley v. Richey.

Mr. Rolleston resumed his statement of the plaintiff's case this morning. After the libels were published in the public press by the defendant—that is, after the publication of the second libel, and previous to the publication of the third letter—Mr. Howley wrote to Richey, warning him of the danger he was running in writing such libels, especially bringing in a lady's name in such a cowardly manner. To this letter Mr. Richey replied that his journal was always open to any except anonymous productions and that he would except anything he got in that way. Three days after this, the third letter appeared. The plaintiff then wrote for Mr. Flannelly's manuscripts so that he (plaintiff) might prove these letters, and bring his action against Mr. Flannelly. On the 29th June, defendant wrote to the plaintiff, saying that only the second letter was in Mr Flannelly's handwriting, but he was shure that Mr. Flannelly would, if called upon, avow the authorship of the three letters. And sending back the manuscript of the second letter. But not sending that part of the letter about Victor Hugo, and the man-hunter and wife-slayer. Why was this commission made, if it were not that defendant knew in what sense this passage was published ? The libels ; they are true ; and I come here to prove it. The first special plea of justification begins with—Is it not awful that your bailiffs should drive cattle, &c.? To this defendant says that certain cattle, 20 head, were driven without notice of distress being posted. By his justifying this passage, defendant admitted that they now gave £99 in wages more than they gave some years ago. Now, he did not admit the correctness of Mr. Arkins' estimate, but, supposing it was correct, why should they pay £99 a-year to him, when he had only seven one-third of the paupers in the house ? Mr. Dixon then commented upon the late increase of the salaries of two of the officers, which he condemned ; but he said he did not blame Mr. Arkins' party for the act, since, on the whole, he considered they had been moderate, but he blamed the Conservative members who had joined them in carrying out their extravagant policy. Mr. Dixon concluded by saying that he would give notice of motion for that day fortnight to consider whether the sheds might not be dispensed with altogether.

Mr. Austin said he could not understand how any objection could be raised to the appointment of the committee in question, since the circumstance of the question being discussed before would show the ratepayers that there was no desire on the part of the board to cushion the matter. There was no doubt whatever that the fixed officers of the house, such as the master, clerk, and matron, could not be removed. But, when the inmates were very numerous, certain of the officers were appointed to assist them, and it did not, therefore, follow as a matter of course that such persons should be always riveted upon the finances of the union. These people came into it when there was a pressure upon the institution, and when their services were actually required, but that was not the case now. Then, as regarded the motion which had been expressed there that day—namely, that an officer should not be removed because he could not be furnished with a retiring pension—he considered that most absurd, and that it would be most unjust towards the ratepayers to act upon it. Mr. Austin continued to comment upon the impropriety of the course which had been pursued in retaining the services of parties who had been brought into the house on extraordinary occasions, long after their services were required, and concluded by supporting the resolution.

Mr. Philip Dixon Hardy said he considered the proposition of Mr. Malley a very fair one. They could not possibly object to the inquiry. The imputations which had been made on the extravagance with which their affairs had been conducted, they were in duty bound to institute the inquiry. At the same time he confessed he regarded numerous inquiries as unpleasant. In his opinion there was required an immediate and searching investigation as to what should be done with all those places connected with the workhouse, and which Mr. Malley alluded to. He, therefore, suggest that the inquiry should be directed to this end, and that Mr. Malley should append the following to his resolution :—"And that the committee be requested to inquire whether or not the board can dispense with the sheds and other parts of the establishment, the change in the Poor Law enabling them to send the children under 6 years of age to the Industrial Training Nursery."

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James Jennings, Esq. Kingstown-avenue, Kingstown; Wm E Gallagher, Esq, 6, Sussex-place, Kingstown; Jas Scott, Esq, Glasthule, Kingstown; George Kelly, Esq, Dalkey, Kingstown; Patrick Gahan, Esq, ditto, proposed by Wm Smith ; Thos Larkin, Esq, President of the Society; Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq, of Johnstown, Waterford, proposed by Captain Bonaparte Wyse; Thomas Swanton, Esq, Cranlath, Ballydehob; and Richard Hodnett, Esq, Ballydehob, proposed by John Windele, Esq; Maurice Lenihan, Esq, Limerick, proposed by the Rev R J O'Higgins; Rev Wm Drummond, P P, Kilbeggs, co Donegal, proposed by John O'Duffy, Esq; Rev —— Moran, P P, proposed by James Delahony, Esq; Rev Thomas H Gollock, Cork, proposed by Professor Connellan; P K O'Ryan, Esq, Follacleri House, Doon, and Michael Carew, Esq, Bohnahane, Hollyford, proposed by Thomas O'Kenedy, Esq; Thos O'Kenedy, Esq, Main-street, Thurles, proposed by Mr John Woodlock; Bryan O'Donnell, Esq, Medical Hall, Carndon, proposed by Denis Delaney, Esq; Capt D M'Mahon, R N, Harris, Hobrides, proposed by Patrick Kennedy, Esq; Miss O'Farrell, 15, Merrion-square North, Dublin; Miss Anne Hore, Ballykillane, Hacketstown, county Carlow; Denis F M'Carthy, Esq, Summerfield House, Dalkey; Laurence Egan, Esq, Governor of her Majesty's jail, Adelaide; John Barton, Esq, 49, Eccles-street, Dublin; Stephen Donovan, Esq, P P, Melbourne; Bernard Joling Daly, Esq, Elm-square, Ballindine, Tuam; Rev Bernard Troy, C C, Tullyish, Banbridge; Rev R Silvan Evans, Llangian, Pwilheli, North Wales—proposed by the Secretary.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the New York Ossianic Society, enclosing a cheque for £3 5s subscriptions, and the names of the following ladies and gentlemen for proposal :—

Dr Philip O'Hanlon, scu : Dr D B Shanahan, Frederick Duggan, Patrick O'Dea, Dr Nicholas Drew, John J Barry, Oliver Byrne, Timothy Carroll, Michael Cavanagh, James Clancy, Colonel Michael Corcoran, 69th Regiment; Patrick Joseph Condon, Pierce Condon, Daly Hudson, James Daly, Miss Ellen Doheny, Michael Doherty, John Duffy, John English, Matthew Fay, Dr. Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Denis Galvin, John G Gregson, L G Golding, Michael Hannan, T B Heuesy, James Irwin, William Kelleher, J J Kelly, James Manning, Michael M'Grath, Daniel Mor M'Carthy, Jeremiah M'Carthy, Thomas B Norris, Edmund J O'Daly, Miss Ellen O'Dwyer, John O'Connell ; Richard O'Flynn, Patrick O'Leavy, John O'Mahony, John O'Mahony, *Phœnix* Office; Dr. O'Hanlon, jun., Patrick O'Rourke, David O'Keefe, T D O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Theyne, James Roche, Wm R Sheppard, Mrs Sheppard, Rev Patrick M Sheehan, James M. Sheehan, barristers; John Spillane, and John D Sullivan, Esqrs.

On the motion of Professor Connellan, seconded by the Secretary, the above ladies and gentlemen were duly elected members of the society.

The Secretary announced that the fifth volume of the society's transactions would be ready for delivery before the close of the month, being the volume for 1857, and in order to clear up arrears of publication with the months, the sixth volume, the well-known tragic tale, entitled "The Three Sorrows of Story-telling," was prepared by Mr. O'Herlihy, and would be handed the printer immediately, to be followed by a volume of *Fenian* Poems, which would clear up all arrears of publication, to 1860. These the Council hope to be in the hands of the members before the next annual meeting.

Several presentations from kindred societies were laid on the table, and the meeting then adjourned.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The managing committee met on Tuesday last, the 7th instant, in the offices, No. 113, Grafton-street—

The LORD CHANCELLOR, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed.

Mr. Killingsley, in the absence of the secretary, read a letter from Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., who had obtained the chief prize of £100 at the late distribution, enclosing a cheque for £25 as a donation to the funds of the Art Union of Ireland.

The best thanks of the committee were voted to Sir Richard Griffith for his donation.

The printed copy of the report for the current year was submitted, and ordered to be issued to the subscribers.

Of the principal prizes for which selections must be made from the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy but two of £8 each remained to be selected; and it was arranged that selections should be made for those prizes before the close of the exhibition on Saturday next.

It was ordered that as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition, the works selected should be arranged and exhibited to the subscribers, as last year, at the offices, No. 113, Grafton-street. The Secretary was instructed to issue the usual notices of the exhibition to subscribers, and enclose cards for their friends, together with their copies of the annual report.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th of September next.

this address on the brown paper envelope is the hand writing of the defendant; I opened the newspaper for Mrs. Howley; when she saw it she burst into tears when I read the letter I formed the same opinion as I now hold; Ritchie knew that I was married a second time, as it was inserted in the Dublin papers; I had been married about four months; I think my letter of the 9th of June a complete answer to the letters of the 26th of May; I did not see Mr. Flannelly while I was in Sligo in June; I saw Murray's ejectment last at the sessions in Sligo; have not got it here, nor Kelly's ejectment; the bailiffs may have these two, but I swear positively I have not got it ; I may have kept back 3s. for the ejectment stamp ; it was after I read the letter that I gave back the 3s. ; some of the men used to come and do duty out of pure gratification; the weather was unusually severe last winter ; never heard that boats were freighted with corn for the port of Sligo ; I have expended the entire rental of the estate in improving it; I have expended £6,000 on my estate, and received only £2,000 ; when I got this property I made an abatement for a year ; has raised the rent of one tenant from £10 to £16 ; that is, £1 10s. 9d. per acre ; another from £13 10s. to £19 18s. ; I never remember a man of the name of Kavanagh paying me only three guineas ; I know he now pays £3 ; there were twenty-five tenants in Owenbeg when I got the property ; only two in Coogs ; there are now thirty-four in Owenbeg, and eleven in Coogs ; I brought an action against Jebb for cutting up the bog ; did not proceed with it ; did not go on with the action, as Jebb was no mark for costs ; Berry, one of the Cooga Brigade, is one of the defendant's witnesses, and is here ; I filled up a notice of distress in my own handwriting on John Mullins ; this 2s. 6d. was never charged to my knowledge previous to the year 1860 ; I often filled ejectments with my own hand ; these were called 5s. for the tenants ; this 5s. I gave to the clerk, who was in the habit of filling up ejectments for me, and to Mr. Chadwick for his name ; Gaughan's house is not, to my mind, in the bottom of a sand pit ; I filled a notice to quit for him, because, although he got plenty of labour, he wouldn't pay his rent ; my steward might have owed Gaughan 9s. 9d for labour, but whether or not I never knew anything of it till this minute ; Mr. O'Brien took care of the children, but did not nurse them ; knows a Mr. Brinkley ; never heard he gave 1s. a-day wages ; never enquired what Captain King gave ; never heard what Mr. Hall gave ; Mr. Armstrong only gives 8d. a-day ; knows what the wages are in the county Tipperary ; I charged the tenants for the spades which I gave them ; I only mentioned about these spades to show in what a state I found the people when I went to Sligo ; don't recollect ever having superintended duty labourers by the light of the moon ; the tenants made a mearing drain, but if it was for my benefit, I am certain they were paid for it ; I let my turf, and the tenants make roads ; I have paid for the making of these roads ; I paid for the making and repairs of roads last year.

The bailiff was next examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—Is steward to Mr. Howley ; my salary is £50 a-year ; did not know of any distresses having taken place on the property until this year ; Jebb cut turf on Mr. Howley's property about three years ago ; gave notices of distress to Berry and the other bailiff, but did not give the Widow O'Boyle's ; Kelly's ejectment was in blank when I received ; the tenants often stay of a day, or Mr. Walker, what day will you want us ?" they are not obliged to come, but come voluntarily ; any one that works on other days get 3s. for their horses and selves ; the tenants get their choice whether they will have their rent paid in cash, or allowed out of the rent ; previous to last Good Friday there had been several complaints made to me about John Clarke's son for stealing turf ; when I complained to his father about him, he said, "You lie ;" I then dismissed him, saying, "You and I can't remain together ;" he herded the cattle two days afterwards, then went away. This witness then detailed the system upon which Mr. Howley managed his estate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walshe, Q.C.—When Clark called me an Orange rascal I did not call him a "croppy ;" was not present at the distress ; Easkey pound is half a mile distant from Mullin's house ; Rathlee pound is two or three miles away ; it was a bad and showery day that Mullin's cows were sent to Rathlee ; Gaughan was present ; I swear positively it ; by the time that was the 9-50 passenger train to Hatfield was due ; as the down line was blocked the engine could not get down to Manchester from the depot to bring up the Hatfield train ; consequently that train was 25 minutes behind its time ; the night was rough and stormy, and the metal slippery ; then came the 10 p.m. train from Manchester to Stalybridge ; another London and North Western followed it ; then another, called the Edington train, or the "Midland Goods ;" by this time it was 10-50 p.m. before the line was clear.

Mr. Reeson, the inspector of the Great Northern Railway was examined, about the train, and Mr. F. Batchelor, a liveryman of the Corporation of London, deposed that some of the cattle had got the foot and mouth distemper.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—Those of them that were kept till Thursday eat a truss of hay between two of them; Irish beasts always eat more than English; if, witness' mouth were blistered he would not eat so well as if it were sound ; experienced that this morning, when, in consequence of having a sore throat, he eat only six eggs and drank two cups of coffee. (Laughter.)

If you only eat six eggs and drank two cups of coffee, how much would West (the foreman porter at Holloway station) eat? Witness—Well, he had for breakfast, this morning a pound of meat, twenty-six eggs, and half a gallon of coffee. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., spoke to evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., replied.

His Lordship charged the jury, when, after about half an hour, they found—

For the plaintiff, L'Estrange, £65 15s. damages; for the plaintiff, Kenny, £35 5s. damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff, L'Estrange—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Harris, Q.C.; and Stones.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Kenny—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Hemphill, Q.C.; and Edward Gibson.

Counsel for the defendants in both cases—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; Walshe, Q.C.; and Johnstone.

After hearing the case of Hayes v. Hayes, Judge O'Brien will call on the case of

Howley v. Bradshaw.

This is an action for the circulation of the second letter in the case of Howley v. Richey, and excites a great deal of interest here, as Mr. Bradshaw is resident in the town of Tipperary.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Commission was opened this morning in the Courthouse, Green-street, with the usual formalities, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Mayor.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the city and county grand juries :—

CITY GRAND JURY.—Richard Atkinson, foreman ; James Wm. Mackey, Philip Dixon Hardy, Lucius H. Dering, Andrew Wm. Ferguson, Bernard Connor, John Carrick, Eugene Sweeny, Marcus Gesin, John Roche, Laurence Keegan, James Sweeny, Samuel Quan, John Dowling, Denis Doyle, John Ord, Samuel W. Tyndall, Patrick Dolan, Denis Doyle, James Merrick, James White, George Thorpe, Caleb Palmer, John Seltzer, Samuel Quan, John Nixon, and Edward Rothwell, Esqrs.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.—Robert H. Hayes, foreman ; George W. Leeson, James Charles North, John Hayes, Frederick Austin Supple, Samuel Batt, Jacob Parr, John Goodman, Edmund Lawless, John Robert Curry, Wm. Graham, Samuel Parker, Hugh Morrison, Matthew Rice, Thos. Clifford, James Drake, Horatio Jude, Henry E. Flynn, Wm. Collier, James Nugent, Michael Murphy, Benjamin Patterson, and Robert Thacker, Esqrs.

Chief Justice *Lefroy* addressing the city grand jury, said —Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen, looking at the calendars before me, and judging from them, the duties you will have to perform will be very light indeed. There are but seven prisoners in custody for trial, six of the cases are for larceny of different descriptions, and the remaining one is for malicious assault. There can, therefore, nothing occur in your inquiry into those several cases that would make it necessary for me to advise you by any observations on any one of them. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the peaceable and orderly condition of the city, which in two months has only returned so small an amount of crime of so unimportant a character. I am happy to tell you that the contiguous counties, constituting the same district, are presented as equally satisfactory condition with respect to their peace and good order. I have just returned from them, and can inform you that they are in a state of peace and good order, which is most satisfactory.

Addressing the county grand jury, his lordship said—Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen, I have to offer you the same congratulations. It is a very remarkable fact that there are upon the calendar for your county but six cases of persons in custody ; of these six, five are for larceny, and the sixth is a charge of assault. I am happy to find in your county the same improvement with respect to peace and good order that is observable, as I had occasion to remark, in the contiguous counties. With these observations, gentlemen, I shall allow you to retire for the consideration of the light cases which, I am happy to say, you will have to perform.

The grand juries then retired, and the court proceeded to try the custody cases.

LARCENY.

Edward Shannon was indicted for having, on the 2nd July last, stolen two pairs of stockings, the property of Eliza Cavanagh.

Eliza Cavanagh deposed that she is a servant, and she lived at No. 3, Longford-terrace, Kingstown ; on the 2nd July lost a pair of stockings which she had put out to wash in the yard-privy, same were afterwards found in No. 2, Longford-terrace, in the room of the prisoner, who is a coachman and groom : lost other articles before that ; identifies the stockings produced as those which had been stolen.

Police-constable 97 D deposed to finding the stockings produced, and identified in a hat-case belonging to the prisoner, and in the prisoner's room : they had the initials E C, and